

received
Woroni - Vol 31
23rd July - 6th Aug,
1979

ASIO
MINUTE PAPER

First Assistant Director-General (Int.)
Copies to: Deputy Director-General,
Assistant Director-General, B.
P.A. to Director-General.

The Attorney-General asked to be advised on the following:
23 July 1979

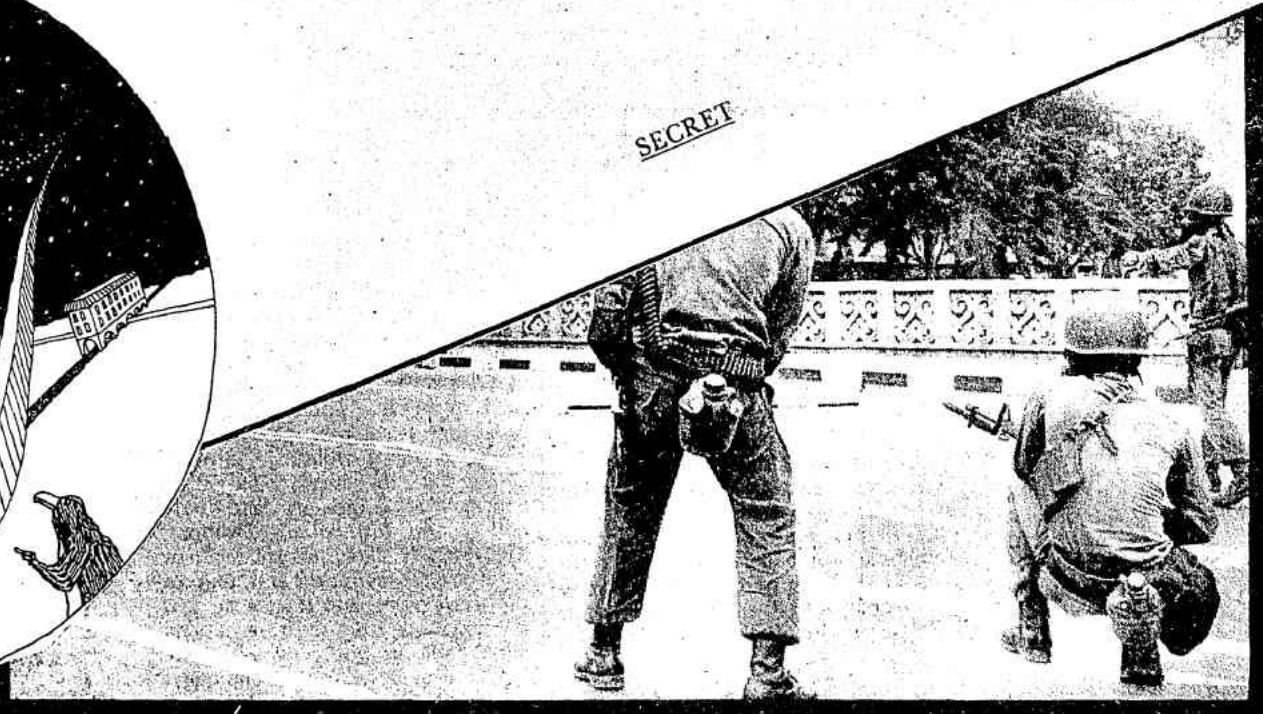
Liaison: Woroni & Attorney-General.

Subject

1. Michael Yabsley & South Africa. Also 'Muldergate': Are there Australian connections.
2. Law and Authority: Who needs it?
3. Book Reviews. Where is Patagonia. What about Working Mothers? Who knows anything about J. Bjelke-Petersen? Cocaine?
4. ASIO: What is its role? Who controls it? What does it do? What is the significance of the ASIO Bill (1979)?
5. The Amazing Athol's Column: Why prawns?
6. Woroni name change: Voting. Why change?

J. Board

SECRET





Letters

Dear Editors,

DRUGS AND THE LAW

I refer to my article, *Drugs and The Law*, (Woroni Volume 31 No. 6 6-28 May- 11 June 1979) in which I have noted an inaccuracy and a clarification that should be made as the result of a recent case in this Territory.

In the first place, the book in which the full article will appear is the A.C.T. supplement of the *Legal Resources Book (N.S.W.)* not the *Legal Services Bulletin*. I understand that the A.C.T. supplement is likely to be published in July. I strongly recommend it to your readers.

Secondly, I indicated that the offence of supplying under Section 4 of the Ordinance was punishable upon indictment, that is to say, in a trial before a Judge of the Supreme Court and a jury. I did not specify there whether there was any other mode of punishment. In fact, the Court of Petty Sessions when hearing the committal proceedings, which are a preliminary to the trial in the Supreme Court, may, pursuant to Section 477 of the Crimes Act, 1900, of the State of New South Wales as amended in its application to the Australian Capital Territory allows a Court of Petty Sessions to hear and determine the charge under certain circumstances, including where the accused consents to that Court hearing it.

The advantage is that the maximum penalty is imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

There are, of course, certain considerations that the Court must take into account in determining whether it will exercise its power under this section. In the first place, a prima facie case must be made out, secondly the Court must be of the opinion that "the case may properly be disposed of" by it and thirdly, the section continues:

"... In the case of an offence relating to money or property other than a vehicle, the amount of the money involved, or the value of the property involved, as the case may be, does not, in the opinion of the Court, exceed \$2,000..."

There have been no definitive statements as to what this means in relation to drug related offences but it has been suggested and in at least one case accepted that since any value that could be put on a prohibited drug would only be an illegal value, that cannot be of value for the purposes of this section. Accordingly, it appears that, at least it is arguable, that no matter how much the quantity of an illegal drug a defendant has he is theoretically able to be dealt with under this section should he be able to convince the Court of Petty Sessions before whom he stands charged that the powers of punishment it has are sufficiently severe.

Yours faithfully,
Richard Refshauge.

Hello! We'd like to welcome you back to this dreary place for yet another semester of mindlessness, and to tell you that the entries for the Woroni name change competition were uniformly horrid. If that's the best that the intellectual elite can do, we'd be better off sticking with 'Woroni', dull though that name is. I imagine one can't expect much more, though, in these troubled times. However, this notwithstanding, we do hope that more of you will find the muse upon you this semester, and consequently contribute. Adherence to deadlines would be great.

Dear Eds,

My, my, it did look like we had trouble filling No. 8, didn't it? A most... um, diverting issue, and perhaps genuinely valid even if only in its reception.

I'd also like to say thank you, to a few of the jolly people who've helped make this year a little more interesting than it could have been, while I'm writing. Thankyou to dear old 'J. J.' Gunn, the enlightened president of A.N.U.L.S., for his humourously ineffective leadership - never mind, maybe one day we'll do more than shake our heads over a previously effective society; to David Upfal, for his not-so-funny-but-still-captivatingly-misleading use of statistics; to those various looneys who manage to confuse their letters badly enough to confuse the readers (i.e. R. Jones), and those who pen under pseudonyms (Eric Vermin, in danger of becoming an institution); and to the editors, for an able cutting knife and a large selection of material (no, I can't really say that seriously. can I? Comments welcome).

Neil Roach.

Dear Editors,

The Merhav letter obligingly presented in the last Woroni while tarring both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict with the same brush, gives pay to the myth of a free secular state the PLO say they would establish if they had their lands back.

It is a fact (demonstrated by past Jewish experience under Arab rule, and by the current situation of Jews in the Damascus Ghetto) that the treatment of Arabs in Israel would be infinitely superior to that of Jews, were the roles reversed.

To give an example: "In August, 1929, over 1,000 Arabs emerged from the old city of Jerusalem and attacked any Jew they could find in several of the Jewish quarters of the city. Attacks on Jews quickly spread throughout the land and by nightfall of August 26, 133 Jews had been killed and 339 wounded. The entire ancient Jewish community of Hebron was massacred" (Gilbert, Martin. *The Arab Israeli Conflict*, Widenfeld & Nicolson, London).

As to the right of Jews to remain in "Palestine" once it has been returned to the Palestinians... Article 6 of the Palestinian National Covenant says only the Jews who were physically present in Palestine before 1917 would be considered "Palestinians" - this would exclude 90% of the Israeli population from any right to remain in the country. (Quoted from, Phil Banm. *The Unchanging Goal of the PLO*. Congress Bi-weekly Vol 41. No. 13).

Shalom
Sonja Weinberg
ANU JSS.

Dear Editors,

Apropos of Mr Vincent Torley's letter published in your last issue, I beg to make the following remarks, if you would be so good as to give me a

hearing.

(1) It appeared to me both graceless and tasteless that a certain heatedness in his last paragraph should have been taken advantage of in your reply to his letter. Some of us on this campus still have a religious belief - our brand of opium if you like - and religious sensibilities, and we do feel hurt when these are mocked.

(2) Mr Torley's letter may do nothing toward converting the Godless or convincing them that Christians are NOT a bad lot, contrary to popular opinion. Nevertheless, one Christian at least (myself), felt strengthened and refreshed that SOMEONE had taken the trouble to bear witness.

(3) As a member of a reviled and persecuted minority which is, alas, unfashionable at the moment - and I assure you Sirs, that I intend no irony in referring to Christians as such - it might indeed be a good idea if my brethren and sisters too took up the popular clamour for "Liberation". I wondered greatly that our University chaplains remain silent (or such is my impression) over the Anti-Christian Woroni (if I may so term it). They might also serve who also stand and wait, but a little attention-getting never did a (good?) cause any harm.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,
Sanjay Sircar

Dear Editors,

It was with much constipation and vomiting that I read an article by Erich Janssen in the last Woroni about our (?) union. What sort of trolls are running this establishment anyway? Who do they think they are? What sort of capitalist pigs would have the necessary intestinal blockage to subject the members to such a mindfuck as a "retail shopping arcade"?

So they say they can't manage their books without it! Even an insect could manage this establishment - even me for that fact!

I would like to know where most students are going to get the money (? , c) to pay for such articles as a retail capitalist enterprise would exploit us with? Most of us live on a staple diet of vegemite sandwiches as it is! It is enough to be exploited outside of the union - even on campus we are ripped off by the Co-op Bookshop. Why, why, why do we have to put up with the shit that this union is dishing up to us? It's obvious that they don't give a fuck for students.

I am so disgusted with this that I am continually dry-retching. I will certainly never give my vote to these money-grabbing, weasel, incompetent, snake-in-the-grass, slug, careerists, and capitalist minded shits ever again. (In sulting deadshits that they are).

Yours faithfully,
Running Dog Hater.

P.S. Death to capitalist pig-dogs!
(Death to Union Board running-dog lackeys!).

Editors:

Charles Livingstone

Beth Pattinson

Tony Lambert

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for

ANU Students' Association

Printed by Queanbeyan Age

This edition laboriously glued together by Camilla Webster

Chris Keats

Tim Harris &

Tony Ayres.

22 AUG 1979

Dear Editors,

May I clarify the statement (Woroni June 11, Vol.31, No. 6) that "Burgmann College 'hosted' the first meeting of the National Association of Students".

If to host a meeting is to hire out a room then we have hosted hundreds of meetings of groups, student and non-student in the last while. If hosting means we approve of their views then that's another thing. The Burgmann College Council has no official policy toward either A.U.S. or N.A.S. It DOES require, however, that all members of Burgmann College must be members of the Burgmann Residents' Association and pay fees to the Association.

I did not know of the meeting of N.A.S. until a delegate from Melbourne asked me where it was. I enquired around and found that it was to be at John XXIII College. Then I found that at the last minute it had been transferred to Burgmann, with a request to my Bursar to provide space of "an educational meeting".

For what it is worth, my OWN firm view is that those students who have been trying to reform A.U.S. have to learn their politics in an existing organisation. If they cannot devise the tactics and get the numbers within A.U.S., they fail as politicians. Outside intervention in such circumstances is a pathetic business. Federal government ought to have better things to do. Setting up a rival institution might be a reasonable political gambit but it is certainly an admission of political incompetence. And it's no use blaming apathy on the part of the majority of students - the majority of students have always been apathetic toward student politics. Strategy and the numbers are the only things that mean anything.

Yours sincerely,
Trevor J. Wigney
Master
Burgmann College.

Dear Editors,

Firstly, why change the name at all? What's wrong with such an illustriously fraudulent tradition like 'Woroni'? Perhaps having a non-serious, not-trying-to-be-relevant name is better? I tend to think this way, through logical processes; Woroni is supposed to be the rag of our uni, with both serious and non-serious material, and would a light-hearted approach, rather than one potentially 'heavy' be better suited for a student newsheet? Of course the name means little, being properly only a title BUT... while I am not advocating the retention of the name per se, 'Woroni' seems to stand head and shoulders over the worn rag-tag of other student newspapers' names, advancing ever onward, carving new fields of comment out of the stony silence that is forever Canberra...
Neil Roach
(who's biased?)



INFORMATION WANTED

It has come to our attention that a number of women have recently been assaulted at night on campus. As a result of this information, we will be raising the matter of external lighting at the next meeting of the Building & Grounds Committee.

In order that we may know the crucial areas, could anyone who has been attacked please let Col McGregor (Property & Plans) or ourselves know the location and time (including weekday/weekend). If you don't wish to tell us directly, please speak to Di Riddell (the S.A. Admin. Secretary) or Sister Pat Sorby (the Community Sister), who will pass the details on to us. Needless to say, strict confidentiality will be kept. Also, if there are any particular areas on campus where you won't go at night because of the fear of attack, let us know.

You can contact Di Riddell in the S.A. Office in the Union Building (ext. 2212), Pat Sorby in her office in the Union Building (ext. 4393/4586) and Col McGregor in Chancelry Annex (1st floor - Ext 2251).

REMEMBER - If you are attacked or are in danger of attack and can get to an internal phone, dial 9 - this will get you direct to Uni Security.

Peter Ride
Ian Nolan
S.A. Reps,
Building & Grounds Com.

We should start playing 'the game called 'spot the sexism in our community'... it would prove most interesting. Did you know that a certain rent-a-car firm will only employ women up to the age of 28 and there is only one female manager in the whole company? She only got the job through chance. I suppose tired business men like to see a fresh, young, pretty face when they hop off a plane... this is blatant exploitation of women. It is using women as sex objects and not giving them any encouragement to further themselves in the business world. But the men running the whole show probably think the women will become housewives and mothers anyway... who wants a dreary old married woman and mother for an employee....

BEFORE...



On Tuesday 24th July in the Union Court at 12.30pm

A MEETING TO DISCUSS TEAS AND GOVERNMENT EDUCATION POLICY

PHOTOCOPIER

A photocopying machine is now available for general use outside the Students' Association. It's behind the partitions near the Bar. Five cents a copy for excellent reproductions. Just another useful facility provided by your thoughtful Students' Association.

Now that people are scared that our petrol and oil supplies will eventually run out, isn't it nice of the electricity authorities to put electricity prices up. It's a very mean and greedy attitude to take.

More and more people are becoming concerned about the types of food they eat and many people are turning towards organically grown foods. Beware, though, if you're a strict vegetarian. It has been found that a strict vegetarian mother who is breastfeeding lacked certain vitamins and the baby developed brain retardation. When the mother was placed on a more balanced diet the baby improved considerably but the baby's development is still a few months behind that of a normal, healthy baby.

AFTER...



The Vice-Chancellor has established a committee to advise him on the future relationships which should exist between the ANU and the community radio station, 2XX.

The committee has begun its examination of the problems involved, and would like to hear from individuals, groups or departments within the University with views about the ANU-2XX relationship.

The chairman of the committee, Mr David Solomon, would like anyone interested in making a submission to the committee to let him know of their interest.

He said there was no time fixed for submissions to be received.

However anyone considering making submission should contact the committee secretary, Mr Neil Gray, on extension 3657.

The secretaries/receptionists' life does not seem to be an easy one, especially if one takes the "receptionist course book" for gospel. In the office, apparently, the receptionist should realise that she is equal to the men she works with but she must also realise that men resent a woman being too independent. What sort of garbage is being dished up to people who are training to be receptionists? For a start, the book naturally assumes that only females are taking the course and then the authors of the book assume the role of perpetrators of sexist conditioning. True, to have any chance of gaining employment in any field, one has to adopt those characteristics required by the employer but do women have to take this shit forever?

FORM LETTER TO MP'S

SIGN THIS LETTER, CUT IT OUT AND SEND IT TO YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Dear

As a student of the Australian National University I am most concerned at the attitude of the Federal Government to Education funding. At this university, over the past three years, the students have had to contend with a gradual reduction in services and academic opportunities.

There have been reductions in staffing, which have seriously limited the number of options which may be taken in a given department.

There have been reductions in the opening hours of the main undergraduate library, and reductions in the number of books and journals purchased by it.

The Government, in its attacks on Student Unions, has seriously threatened the services offered by these bodies. Among these services is the financing of Clubs and Societies, and the provision of emergency loans to students - both offered by the Students' Association.

The Government, by its refusal to increase TEAS to a reasonable level, has left many students to face unaided the rising cost of term fees in Halls of Residence and Colleges.

Students who live outside these places have had to face rising rents, rising prices in food, clothing, textbooks, etc., without any equivalent rise in their student allowance.

Now we hear the Government intends to cut Education spending by 2.1%. We reasonably fear further restrictions on student allowances. Carrick has promised that fees will not be reintroduced for 1980. We only hope THIS promise is kept.

As a tertiary student I request that you present these views when the Parliament sits again, being aware that a large number of your constituents are students, whether secondary, technical or tertiary. The Government's attacks on Education and on the livelihoods of students have gone on too long.

Yours sincerely,, A.N.U.

The South African Department of Information has had 64 million Rand (about A\$64 million) to spend on 'dirty tricks' to promote South Africa's interests. Now known as the Muldergate Scandal' after Dr Connie Mulder the ex-Cabinet Minister who was responsible at the time — the scandal has caused Muler's resignation; the early 'retirement' of B.J. Vorster from Prime Minister to State President, a position from which he has now also resigned; the early resignation of General Van de Bergh the head of BOSS (Bureau of State Security) and was threatening the existence of the Nationalist Government.

Later bizarre chapters in the Muldergate scandal saw Eschel Rhoodie, former head of the Department of Information, in voluntary exile in Europe threatening to release copies of tape recordings implicating other Cabinet Ministers and detailing what the money was used for — unless the South African Government returns his passport, and his confiscated property in South Africa and allows him to return. In return the S.A. Government has issued a warrant for his arrest and extradition (if they can find him) and allegedly hired gunmen to 'fix' him. Ironic since it is just this kind of operation which was amongst those he was funding. But out of the dispute have come revelations of the buying of newspapers and the funding of politicians in a number of countries including Australia. In both Britain and the U.S. commissions of Inquiry have been established

to ascertain the truth of Rhoodie's allegations — but what about Australia?

In Parliament, Labor front bencher Tom Uren has asked a number of questions in an attempt to ascertain the extent of S. African interests in Australian aviation business, education and the media. In the latter three areas he has, as yet, received no replies.

But let us first return to Rhoodie. He is of particular interest to us as his career could well be said to have begun in Canberra. In 1958-59 Rhoodie was the information attache at the S.A. Embassy here. He was very much involved in Canberra social life and even captained a local Rugby Union team. His rise to prominence came with the publication of a book on the problems which South Africa's image was facing in Western countries like Australia. The book argued that there was a conspiracy to defame South Africa which needed to positively c

Africa which needed to be positively countered. The book brought Rhoodie to the attention of Dr Connie Mulder and, after this, his rise was fast. When the R64 million fund was set up he was in charge of it, directly responsible to Muler himself. R32 million was used to finance a pro-government English language newspaper in Johannesburg and it was this revelation which first broke the scandal. The remaining opposition English language press was aund

was understandably upset, and both ran the story as widely as possible (there are 23 laws restricting the press in South Africa including one making it an offence to bring the person or position of State President into disrepute); and set out to find out where the rest of the money went. Now Rhoodie himself with his taperecordings—samples of which were released to the BBC — has raised allegations which are shaking both the British and the U.S. Governments and opposition parties. Subdued ripples only have reached Australia — the country from which Rhoodie launched his career, and where he developed most of the thinking behind the needs and use of such a special fund.

Rhoodie knew the Australian political scene intimately, and it is highly likely

Former exchange student sings Republic's praises

Dear Sir — In 1975 my club had the pleasure of hosting a youth exchange student from Australia, Michael Yabsley, who turned out to be one of the most delightful young men which it has been my pleasure to know. He was only in Potchefstroom for the second half of 1975 and I and my wife Paddy had the honour of hosting him to start off with. It was not long before he made himself so popular with the rest of the members of the club that I was forced to allow him to stay with various other members. Since he returned to Australia, I have been in regular communication with him and I enclose herewith a copy of the most recent letter I have received from him which I am sure you will find most interesting and possibly you may be able to publish extracts from the letter in Rotary in Africa. I may say that by the time he left South Africa he was reasonably fluent in Afrikaans and on several occasions when he addressed our club and other clubs in the neighbourhood, quite a large proportion of his address was in Afrikaans. You will agree, a most outstanding achievement. I recently met Mr. John Mills, at one time South Africa's ambassador in Canberra, who is now the South African ambassador in Rome. He told me he had seen a lot of Michael when he was in Australia and that this young man was a great help to him and a really great ambassador for South Africa. You can appreciate from his letter that what he has already achieved in Australia is a wonderful tribute to the Youth Exchange Scheme.

Arnold Jarvis, President, Rotary Club of Potchefstroom.

This is an extract from the journal 'Rotary in Africa'. It presents a letter from Michael Yabsley, a Liberal activist well known to us here. It was alleged in the first issue of National Student this year that Yabsley had received \$6,000 from a wealthy Canberra Liberal for his court actions against our Association and A.U.S. From this document it would appear that Michael's connections extend well beyond the Liberal party into that heart of conservatism in Canberra, the South African embassy. With \$32 million of 'Muldergate money' floating around this could present serious questions as to who is actually funding the attacks upon student organisations in Australia.

The letter we reprint here . . .

MICHAEL'S LETTER READS: Dear Rotarians and Anns — Although my contact with you may seem somewhat irregular and infrequent, please do not take that as being any indication of the number of times I think of you or indeed of how mindful I am of the wonderful hospitality you extended to me in 1975.

At present I am completing my arts degree and looking forward to the challenge of studying law next year. I don't suppose you will be surprised to know I have maintained a very high level of involvement in politics, on a number of levels. I have spent a large amount of time in the field of student politics. The court cases I initiated have been successful and have actually created suitable circumstances for the Government to ban compulsory membership of student left wing organizations. In addition, as a result of the same action in court, payments to certain causes outside Australia — including African liberation causes — have been declared illegal and so cannot be made in the future. I am particularly pleased to pass on this information and I sincerely hope it pleases you too.

The other level of politics that has drawn my attention is working as a research assistant for a Senator. The job involves mainly researching speeches and activities for the Senator. I enjoy the work very much, and it complements my other involvements, which include a double major in political science at university.

Since I returned from South Africa I have maintained very close association with the South African Embassy, and have in fact made many close friends there. You will no doubt be amused to find among the press clippings I have sent you, an accusation made in the International Socialist newspaper that I have been acting as some kind of spy or agent for BOSS. The left wing really does live in a world of amazing fantasy.

South Africa, though more so Rhodesia, continues to occupy large portions of our daily newspapers as well as radio and T.V. news. My opinion is that Carter is eventually realizing the realities of Southern Africa, and that to give the Black Nationalists breathing space will only be to the detriment of world peace.

As far as my plans to return to South Africa are concerned, I am not sure when they are likely to materialise. I constantly recall the valued experiences of 1975 and sincerely hope it will not be too long before I can enjoy some of those experiences with you again.

I am well aware and deeply appreciative of the contribution Rotary has made through the Youth Exchange Programme. I am honoured to be a beneficiary of that programme.

With kindest regards and best wishes
Michael Yabsley.

dirty rands

that some of the tens of millions of dollars at his disposal reached Australia. Where might it have gone? Who got the 'dirty rands'?

radio stations, newspapers and magazines. The tourist industry is concentrated on particularly and all the major newspapers have featured South Africa

ganised trips. A variety of prominent figures from both major parties have been involved. Labor sent Chris Hurford three years ago and more recently

IN AUSTRALIA?

The Information Department's first brief was of course, information — in both the UK and the US they attempted to literally buy newspapers. In Australia the monopoly ownership makes that strategy unlikely, and the conservative attitude of the media itself makes it unnecessary. Money was simply used to send prominent journalists and camera teams to South Africa, when occasionally journalists insisted on paying for themselves the South Africans were content to simply arrange their visits — the list is long with some of the names being surprisingly close at hand here in Canberra. Propaganda goes regularly to all media outlets — TV stations,

as a tourist paradise. The bonanza for travel reporters must have been great! Three separate publications are despatched from the embassy in Canberra and, in addition to the media, go to all Federal politicians; State politicians; all tertiary and all secondary educational institutions (and many primary ones); a selected list of professional people, and unions and of course — the collection of the conservative organisations. The Australian government, despite repeated requests from anti-apartheid groups, has placed no limits on this massive propaganda campaign.

Politicians themselves have also reaped a bonanza of sponsored or or-

Barry Cohen and his family visited. For the Liberals the notorious Senator Shiel heads the list (a most successful convert). Others include Don Dobie, MHR from Sydney's deep South, who ironically now heads the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee inquiring into Australian relations with Southern Africa, and, Grant Chapman (Liberal, S.A.), who has admitted that the South African Government paid for the South African leg of his world journey. Shiel has made several trips to South Africa and has admitted that sections of his journeys were organised by Rhoodie's, now discredited, Department of Information. He strongly denies receiving any financial assistance. Senator Shiel has

DIRTY/RANDS

continued

long been an outspoken proponent of stronger ties between Australia and South Africa, Rhodesia. This position caused him to be dropped from Fraser's proposed ministry after the 1977 Federal election. Despite this his strong public support for the South African Government has continued.

With \$32 million of South African money floating around it is interesting to note some of the political decisions made by the Fraser Government recently, all of them favouring South African interests. The matter of South African Airways is a good case in point. While Labor was in power SAA's position in Australia was in grave jeopardy. The Government could see the economic (and political) sense of taking SAA off the route from Australia to South Africa. Qantas supported this for economic reasons as only one carrier would greatly increase profits, and if the South Africans objected Qantas could terminate in Mauritius anyway. When the Government changed a number of other changes took place — first, the annual SAA contracts were re-signed (and have been every year since); then Qantas moved its headquarters back from Mauritius to Johannesburg; then after an industrial dispute Nixon announced that Qantas would stop flying to South Africa. A monopoly for SAA. An action Fraser explained as anti-apartheid (though the anti-apartheid groups did not agree). Then Nixon granted extra flights. The fifth step was extraordinary — the excursion airfares which had been refused Qantas only a year previously were now granted to SAA.

Somewhere a great deal of lobbying was done and a great deal of money spent — first, contracts re-signed; second, change in Qantas position; third, Qantas off the route; fourth, extra flights for SAA; fifth, cheaper airfares — result: SAA with a very profitable monopoly; full flights both ways as white Rhodesians and South Africans pour in and tourists pour out; and a secure vehicle for the import of propaganda, sports persons, etc.

Immigration is another area which may warrant some investigation. White South Africans and Rhodesians are now the second fastest growing group of migrants to Australia, after UK citizens. The new immigration criteria facilitate this process and discriminate in favour of the sort of migrant who comes from these countries and against the traditional sources of Australian migration. How did these changes take place? Who was lobbying and where were the payoffs?

Yet another questionable area concerns the link between ASIO and BOSS. One of the first actions of the Whitlam Government was to order that link broken. While Labor was in Government there was concern that ASIO never obeyed and since Fraser there have been persistent rumours that the link has been re-established.

While the Fraser Government remains silent on this, and all other areas relating to South Africa, its position is extremely compromised. One hopes that Labor is not too compromised itself to lead the attack. But as in the UK and the US it is extremely probable that the 'dirty rands' have got further than the politicians. Rhodie from his experience in Australia must have been aware of the crucial role of the unions here. The capacity, for example, of the postal unions to isolate the embassy here in Canberra — a step which the NSW based posties have never taken despite ACT Trades and Labour Council black bans on the embassy.

Equally, SAA is vulnerable to action by a number of unions (as MAS discovered) Refuellers, transport workers, caterers, flight controllers and others would all be logical targets for the blandishments of the 'dirty rands'.

One should not forget either the organised jaunts to South Africa by other groupings: a combined party of State and Federal policemen were one such; Apex and Rotary have provided membership for others — and continue to support, for example, student exchanges with white South Africans, and conferences held in that country. Why have so many sporting organisations chosen to give evidence to the Parliamentary

Committee which Don Dobie heads; Who has helped them with that? Dozens have done so.

Naturally all these individuals, organisations and institutions could be acting with totally uncorrupt motives. This is supposedly all a thorough Government investigation would show. The Government's complete silence on the matter, particularly in the face of Tom Uren's questions, indicates that this is probably not the case. Until Fraser agrees to a complete investigation of the affair in Australia his anti-apartheid statements cannot be taken any more seriously than the man himself.

STRIKE

How do you feel about the Telecom dispute? Do you agree with the PM, or do you think that the Unions are right to return to collective bargaining with the demise of Indexation? In this particular dispute, as in most, there are a few things that the media have not told you. There is nothing unusual in this. However, this is a very important dispute, not just because of the effect that it has on the economy, or even because of the immensely repressive legislation that the Government has proclaimed in order to try to break the Unions' solidarity. These are important, of course, but the real importance of this dispute seems to be that this is the first real showdown between the powerful PS Unions (which is what ATEA is) and the Government, which has been screwing them for four years. Since this government came to power, the particular unions involved have abided by the indexation guidelines, and prior to the strike, had an average weekly take home pay of about \$150, which, considering the rather technical nature of the work they do, is not, by any means, excessive. The Union applied for a 20% pay rise, on the basis that the work its members do has become considerably more complex because of technological change. Telecom, on the orders of the Government, REFUSED to negotiate. The Union took the case to the Arbitration Commission, where the judge referred it to a full bench. Progress on the matter was slow — possibly because of the tardiness of the Government in accepting this procedure — but a solution was near when the Government jumped in and declared that it was about to proclaim its Stand Down legislation. That, as the saying goes, was that, and the end result has been splashed all over the media ever since. So now we have full page ads in the Daily papers that are basically concerned with the right of the Government to bash unions, we have rumours of a snap election on this issue, and we have people like Mr Street saying that the reason the dispute was solved is because the government started to wave its big stick. This is arrant nonsense. This Government is not particularly worried about the people of this country, whatever platitudes they may mouth. They are concerned with Business, they are concerned with retaining power at all cost. Consider how much those full page ads must have cost, (The Canberra Times rate, one of the cheapest in Australia, is \$1601.60, and the Sydney Morning Herald is probably around twice that.) and imagine how many unemployed people could have been helped with that money.

And of course, the Government is currently initiating a programme to get as many people off the dole as possible — not by finding them jobs, but by simply depriving them of benefits to which they are entitled. Whenever we hear of strikes, they are accompanied by details of lost 'Productivity', but the greatest loss to productivity must surely be the loss due to 400,000 unemployed. The unions are not the ones holding Australia to ransom, as the Government would have us believe; Rather, it is this scurrilous and unprincipled gang of third rate shysters that dares to call itself the Government of Australia.



Woroni Vol.31 No.9 Page 5

JAZZ-ROCK AT CCAE



On August 10 and 11 (Friday and Saturday) there will be huge jazz-rock concerts at the CCAE Refectory. The concerts feature the mammoth sounds and effects of the new group Mobius I.

Mobius I are eight very talented people. Between them they play an often bewildering variety of instruments; from keyboards to saxophones, from flutes to guitars of all sizes and shapes. On August the 10 and 11 Mobius I are performing the Premier of the new composition, *The Wine Dark Sea*.

Being super-well-read, you will have already noted that this is one of the descriptive lines from Homer's *The Odyssey*. Odysseus, also known as Ulysses, was a leader of the ten-year campaign against Troy. This jazz-rock concert is a musical description of the journey home from the war; it follows the original story faithfully and beautifully.

Odysseus was plagued by the Gods while he journeyed home. The powerful Goddess Calypso longed for Odysseus and prevented him from returning to the wife and home he loved. He also incurred the wrath of Poseidon, who presided over the sea-routes home. The concert depicts these trials in jazz-rock, helped out by some terrific special effects.

The lighting and effects will be an event in themselves. Lumo Sonic are doing the lighting and effects. They hold in store all sorts of goodies, including some which must remain a surprise. I can reveal, however, that they will include lasers, computer-run protections and the best lights in town.

Narration will be provided by David Wildman from CTC 7.

However, it is the music that is the must. Mobius I is the music and the music is great. Tickets are available through the CCAE Students' , they will also be available at the door on both nights. Students with card \$1.50, others \$3.50.

Ian Thompson

INTRODUCTORY TALKS ON TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION

MONDAYS at 1.10pm HAYDON ALLEN g25 (during term).

TUESDAYS at 12.30 pm WODEN TOWN CENTRE LIBRARY

WEDNESDAYS at 8.00pm 31 FARRER ST, BRADDON Ph 47 6049

ANUSIMS. (the campus TM group)

POT-LUCK DINNER WEDNESDAY 18 th JULY, BRUCE HALL NORTH COMMON ROOM

G.M. at 6.30, eat at 7.00
Bring a plate of food and take pot luck with the rest.

CHECKING — Fridays (during term) 2-4 pm
Conference Room, Counselling Centre.

No need to book.

up your asio

ASIO is the acronym for the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation, a statutory body of the Commonwealth responsible for the internal security of this fair land. It is generally portrayed in the press as consisting of odd little men in trench coats and dark glasses who pretend to be James Bond, and whose exploits are generally seen to be verging on the ludicrous. Their real life activities, however, are not quite so innocent as one might imagine. The activities of ASIO, which generally operates 'clandestinely' have come under severe criticism from time to time, and not just from members of the public. A former Liberal Prime Minister, Mr (now Sir William) McMahon, accused ASIO of 'exceeding its charter' in relation to an investigation that ASIO conducted into factionalism in Mr McMahon's Government. The report, which was leaked to the 'Bulletin' magazine in 1974, was prepared by ASIO in 1972, before the change of Government. The report maintained that right wing extremist groups had become active because of rifts in the (then) Government coalition parties. The week prior to this 'expose', the 'Bulletin' had published an ASIO report which was critical of Dr Jim Cairns, then Deputy Prime Minister in the Whitlam Labor Government. The report was concerned with Dr Cairns's role in the Vietnam Moratorium movement, and was, in the words of the 'West Australian' of June 27, 1974, 'an unfavourable assessment'. Senator Ivor Greenwood, who was Attorney General in the McMahon Government, praised the McMahon report, though Mr McMahon maintained that the report was 'pretty confused'.

1974 was not too good a year for ASIO. In May of that year, a senior ASIO officer leaked a document to the 'Sydney Morning Herald'. The SMH, however, proceeded to sit on it, perhaps because there was a federal election in May of that year. The ASIO man, however, seems to have become a trifle bored at this sort of behaviour, and consequently sent another copy of the Document to the Age, which wrote it up on the 13th of May, 1974. The document concerned is an ASIO minute paper, dated 19 October, 1971, and notifies senior ASIO officers that the Attorney-General, Senator Greenwood, wished to be 'advised' on a number of people.

These people were:

1. Jon Cassidy, a talks assistant at the ABC in Melbourne. The document indicates that Mr Cassidy's phone was intercepted throughout September 1971, and a record of his conversations was read by Senator Greenwood.
2. Jack Munday, then Secretary of the NSW Building and Construction Union, and a member of the executive of the Communist Party of Australia. ASIO was instructed to check his 'correct name' and his security record.
3. Mr R.J. Wellard, an employee of the Commonwealth Health Department in Darwin, who was then N.T. Secretary of the Australian Clerical Officers Association. ASIO was instructed to check him out.
4. Mr Alan Parry, at that time a senior Social Studies teacher at Templestowe High School. ASIO was told to check if he had any record.
5. Mr John Halfpenny, Victorian Secretary of the Amalgamated Metal Workers' Union, and a member of the Communist Party. ASIO was instructed to check on him.
6. Mr George Crawford, then Victorian chairman of the ALP and national secretary of the Plumbers and Gasfitters Employees Union. ASIO was asked for his record.
7. Ms Zelda B'Aprano, a feminist who was employed at the Melbourne Mail Exchange. ASIO was advised that this woman would cause 'similar dam-

age there - as has been caused at the Sydney Mail Exchange by agitators'. The Attorney-General was of the opinion that she should be 'got rid of', even if by promotion to some minor Post Office.

All of these people, of course, denied vehemently that they were involved in any covert subversive activity. Mr Munday said at the time: 'It is an invasion of my privacy. It is completely alien to my understanding of

And even further back in the past, 1952 to be exact, ASIO is alleged to have been involved in gunrunning to the South Moluccas. A 'Sydney Morning Herald' story of July 14, reports that Mr Rupert Lockwood, a journalist, and prominent witness at the Petrov Royal Commission, alleged that arms were secretly shipped in a 12 metre Luger called 'Tiki' which sailed from Darwin on January 30, 1952. He said that the arms - mostly .303 rifles

and their phones 'intercepted' by ASIO. Dr Jon Fast, a tutor in Politics at the University, claimed that he had been watched from a van parked outside his home. He further claimed that he had been followed by different men and that the Professor of Politics had been questioned by an ASIO agent after an anti ASIO rally in Rundle Mall in Adelaide.

And, of course, there can be little doubt that ASIO maintains close links with its 'sister' organisations around the world, including the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency). A magazine called 'Sydney Shout' claimed, in its May 31 1979 issue, that it had been contacted by an ASIO agent who reported that ASIO and the Police Special Branch maintained 'very close contacts' and that CIA agents often gave lectures to ASIO staff, and 'kept a close eye on what was going on.' The agent also said that telephone tapping was very widespread, and that functions such as 'Bankers parties' were held regularly, in order to obtain information on the financial status of individuals and organisations. (surely a rather overly involved process?).

Of course, the veracity of some of these 'reports' is open to question. But, as the old saying goes, where there's smoke, there is generally fire, and there has been more than enough smoke surrounding ASIO over the years. There can be little doubt that the Organisation has assumed powers that it has not been entitled to, and that it has wasted public money on farcical 'investigations' that can often lead to the termination of a promising career. And, because the Organisation is a Secret Body, there is very, very little public access to its records, and very little reportage in the media. This situation is not going to improve. Under the Australian Security Intelligence Bill (1979), a story such as this one can be construed as a criminal offence (though that is, I hope, unlikely). It is an offence to reveal the identity of any ASIO operative, punishable by two years imprisonment. It is a criminal offence to write a newspaper story detailing a conversation with an ASIO staff member. In effect, this legislation draws a complete veil over ASIO's activities. Don't say you haven't been warned!

Charles Livingstone.



the rights of people in a moral society'. Mr Crawford said: 'I have always suspected they had some sort of dossier on me. Things happened which made me think they 'planted people at our meetings and even 'bugged' my office . . . but of course I have no proof of this.' The 'Age' was unable to contact Senator Greenwood over these allegations, although they tried for three days. ASIO merely said 'no comment' when asked about the matter.

Further back in the past, ASIO has had an equally 'undemocratic' record. A report in the 'West Australian' of 12 November 1971 alleged that ASIO had 'adopted a system in Perth to overhear telephone conversations undetected'. A Federal Labour Backbencher, Mr J.M. Berinson, sought from the Attorney-General an assurance that this system would not be abused. None was forthcoming.

The 'Sunday Times' of May 25 1969 carried a story alleging that ASIO was closely monitoring the development of the West Australian Secondary Schools Students Union. The students had been holding meetings in order to decide on a constitution which they had also been discussing with the Director of Secondary Education. A spokesperson for the students Peter Francis, 17 of Belmont, said: 'we are a discussion group and don't want to be tagged as a union that can cause trouble. We don't want to do anything out of line and risk any possibility of expulsion from school' (Surely a radical line if ever there was one). Meanwhile, ASIO was 'watching closely' to ensure that there was no political interference, in conjunction with State Police in all States. State Police got in on the act following a Police Commissioners Conference.

and pistols - were intended for Dutch sponsored rebels in the South Moluccas. The breakaway South Moluccas Republic was opposing the Indonesian Republic, which had (supposedly) friendly relations with Australia at the time. The gunrunning had taken place with the knowledge and cooperation of ASIO as well as the Army and Navy Intelligence Services, and the NT Police. ASIO, by virtue of its charter, is prohibited from undertaking active intelligence roles outside Australia. Its charter restricts it to counter-intelligence activities within Australia. In this instance, this restriction was obviously deemed too restrictive for an organisation as dynamic as ASIO.

The Adelaide Advertiser of May 1, this year, reports that a number of Adelaide University students and staff were being intimidated and harassed,

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Lyn Richards, the joint author of *Mothers and Working Mothers* was in Canberra for the "Living Together" conference, so the opportunity was taken to talk to her about the book and her views on the 'working' mother question.

In *Mothers and Working Mothers*, Lyn incorporates her study called "Having Families" with Jan Harper's study called "Two Options". When asked about the need for such studies, Lyn answered that women, their needs and roles is a very neglected part of society. This is one of the main reasons for the Penguin edition of the book; it allows for the general public to read the study and thus gain more publicity (and hopefully understanding) about the dilemma women are placed in through conditioning.

To find people to be interviewed, Lyn went to schools and welfare centres. Half of the sample had an eldest child just starting and half had just had a first child. Women in the study were Australian born. Migrant families and single mothers couldn't be studied in this research project because too many variables would have been involved and also the families studied can be said to represent the 'centre of the institution of marriage and family'.

Lyn didn't find that much trouble in persuading people to be interviewed although, often, when husbands answered the door, an interview was refused. It was found that many women (mainly housewives) were very lonely and really appreciated having an adult to talk freely to. As Lyn said, she felt very sorry for the women who wanted to keep on talking after the interview had finished, but she, herself, just didn't have enough time.

When asked about changing roles for men, Lyn felt that it was a very slow process, but the pressure placed on men is different from man to man. A lot depends on education and the various social environments the individual has been exposed to. She felt that women's position in society was changing much more rapidly than men's.

It has been found that a woman's and man's willingness for the father to be present at child-birth varied class-wise - the 'professional class' favoured it much more than the 'working class'. Many people still feel that 'women's business' is mucky and not at all pleasant.

Many housewives picked up the bad points in both roles of 'mother and working mother'. This is mainly because of lack (and loss) of self esteem and identity. Many mothers saw their role of housewife as boring and dull while they felt working (for pay) mothers were very tired with no time for themselves and (often) their families.

"If you follow my advice we may have caught it in time - teach her to cook and clean."



GO HOME AND STAY THERE

Lyn felt that working mothers were tired because, usually, they had to do most of the domestic work. Where they could afford domestic help or the husband shared in the housework the woman normally still had to make most of the arrangements like organising creche for the children, find someone to pick the children up, making a list for the housekeeper, making up the grocery list and so on. On the other hand, the working world for many men is a quiet one he goes off to work each day, as is naturally expected, where secretaries do all the running around and the tea lady brings refreshments twice or three times a day. When he arrives home, a meal is prepared etc. etc. etc.

Not many working mothers appear to be free from guilt and part time working mothers seem to be the hardest hit. With full time working mothers there is nearly always the nagging suspicion of 'If I was a better mother my child would be better off' or 'Is the creche O.K.' or 'I don't spend enough time with my child' and so it goes on.

The problem for part time working mothers seems to be worse because, usually they come in contact with full time housewives more than do the full time working mothers. As one part time worker says, "I feel guilty because other mothers look at me when I arrive at the creche a little bit late to pick up my daughter".



If you're a full time worker you are more likely to interact with people who support your situation. You are shown respect from the men and there are, most probably, other full time working mothers who work with you and therefore you have someone to identify with. Often, with part time work such as having your own law practice or cleaning, you are by yourself so you miss the identification with others. Added to the guilt about caring for children, senseless people claim that mothers working is one of the main factors affecting the unemployment problem. This is adding unnecessary guilt to women. By saying such things, people are not recognising the rights of women as individuals. Women, including mothers have every right to choose for themselves whether or not they wish to stay at home or join the workforce. People shouldn't blame bad economic policy on women.

How is the attitudes to sex roles going to be changed? How is it going to become easier for women to *choosè* whether they want to work or not? How is it going to be easier for men to opt for the domestic role if they so wish? Parents can put their children on the right track but as Lynn says, four years of training and educating her daughter was undone in one day at pre-school. Parents can attempt to train their children not to be pressured into any role but educational institutions have to change as well. Instead of schools indoctrinating children with sex roles they should encourage individual choice and train both female and male students to cope with the domestic scene as well as the working world. For the education system to change, society's values have to change and that can be done through easy to read books, articles and such. Both men and women have to realise that the choice to work or look after the children is up to the individual. Either sex should be free to opt for whichever role they feel they are most suited to. This would be the ideal situation.

SHE'S A BRILLIANT STUDENT!



PITY SHE'S UGLY, SHE'D MAKE A WONDERFUL SECRETARY

There have been many studies done on the attitudes and behaviour of adolescent children whose mothers were working full time or were full time housewives. Nothing really concrete has come out of these studies as most researchers have had their own biases about the question of mothers working. When conducting research (especially in sociology) the end results can be quite dependent on the researcher's values. At this stage there is nothing which proves children not looked after by their biological mother are adversely affected. There is nothing which says they all become delinquents.

Loss of identity seems to be one of the main problems for mothers who choose to (or have to) stay at home. When a woman joins the workforce, she gains for herself an identity other than daughter or lover. She becomes independent financially and she becomes recognised as a lawyer, doctor, receptionist, teacher or whatever, as well as a *person*. When the woman becomes a housewife or mother, she often loses her financial independence is stuck at home, loses the respect from men she had when she was working and is treated as though she didn't have an intelligence beyond cleaning up and looking after the kids. . . . she loses her self esteem and loses her identity as a real and vital individual.

MOTHERS AND WORKING MOTHERS

Jan Harper and Lyn Richards,
Penguin Books, 1979
Recommended price, \$4.50

Mothers and Working Mothers presents many different attitudes of married men and women to the questions of mothers working, sharing of domestic chores and the best childcare . . . mothers or chreches.

The book shows that much of the sexist role conditioning is still prevalent. Women feel guilty about working and putting their children in chreches, while many men still feel the woman's place is in the home looking after children.

Overall, this book is very worthwhile reading. It is one of the easiest sociological type books I have read yet. I think that everyone should read it and then take it home to their parents.

AUS fights back

A.U.S. SPECIAL COUNCIL REPORT

A.U.S. has been recently subject to a number of secessions, and so a special council of the Union was called, to discuss the issues involved and to thrash out any constitutional changes that were deemed necessary in order to stop the Union crumbling. This was perceived by some as the beginning of the end of AUS, insofar as it meant that AUS was prepared to make 'concessions' to what were basically anti union forces, but this in fact, was not the case. What actually happened at Special Council was that a number of genuinely democratic reforms were passed, and the viability of the Union was strengthened in the face of concerted attacks by Liberal and right wing students.

The first session of Special Council was held in Melbourne on the weekend of the 22nd of June, and from the very beginning, the Council was factionalized, basically into three camps. These were basically, those who were out to smash the Union by refusing to accept any democratic (or otherwise) changes to the Constitution, those who were determined to make no compromises, on the basis that any changes to the structure would be seen as concessions to the right, and therefore as a display of weakness, and finally, those who were very concerned with the Union's survival in the face of continued attacks by anti union forces, and who were prepared to make changes that would cut the ground from beneath those forces.

During the first session, several changes were enacted. The most significant of these was probably the introduction of direct elections for Regional Organisers, the officers of the Union who are concerned with the implementation of AUS policy at a Regional level. As well as this, changes were introduced

to make the AUS executive, which is elected at Annual Council, a Proportionally Elected body. This will mean that all shades of political opinion are likely to be represented in future, rather than the present system where only those who are strongly supported are likely to be successful. Both of these changes received strong support from the Council delegates, and should go a long way towards defusing the arguments of those who claim that AUS is an unrepresentative body. However, on the question of voting strengths, there was almost unanimous disagreement. Proposals ranging from no change to "one person, one vote", were mooted and argued over at great length, but to no avail. I should explain, perhaps that most of the uncertainty came from delegates representing small campuses, who feared that a change in the allocation of votes would mean that the small voice that they had in the Union would be totally swamped by the interests of the bigger campuses. This was a very real fear, and one that many 'numbers people' sought to play upon, with good effect. No Constitutional changes to this area were able to be enacted, and much time was spent on discussing these matters. Finally, because of the actions of the group that wanted no changes (for whatever reasons) the council had to be adjourned at 6 am on the Monday morning, and held over until the weekend of the 14th of July.

From the very beginning, this session of Council seemed more willing to come to terms with the difficulties facing the Union. There seemed to be a feeling of genuine concern amongst the majority of delegates that this was perhaps the last chance that AUS would have to reform its basic structure, and destroy

utterly the claims made by anti-Unionists that AUS was incapable of reform, and unlikely to make any changes that would better adapt it to needs of students. The voting strengths debate got under way again, and this time, finally, a change was approved by Council, under which a very small weighting was retained in favour of small campuses, but under which there could be no claims of unfair representation. In effect, the new system of voting strengths at Council means that there is no automatic base vote (a base vote of two prevailed under the old system), although there is a minimum vote; which differs from the old system in that, instead of each campus being given a base of 2 to which the remaining votes, calculated on the basis of student numbers, were added, the votes are distributed (again on the basis of student numbers) without the base vote being distributed first. There is a minimum vote of 2 so that no campus, however small, will have less than 2 votes. The method of calculating the total number of votes has also changed. Previously, a system was used in which the total number of constituents was multiplied by 4, to give the total number of votes. These were then distributed in the manner outlined above. The new system involves the use of a multiplication factor of 9; which, if you spend a few minutes with pencil and paper, can be seen to ensure a far more equitable distribution of voting power.

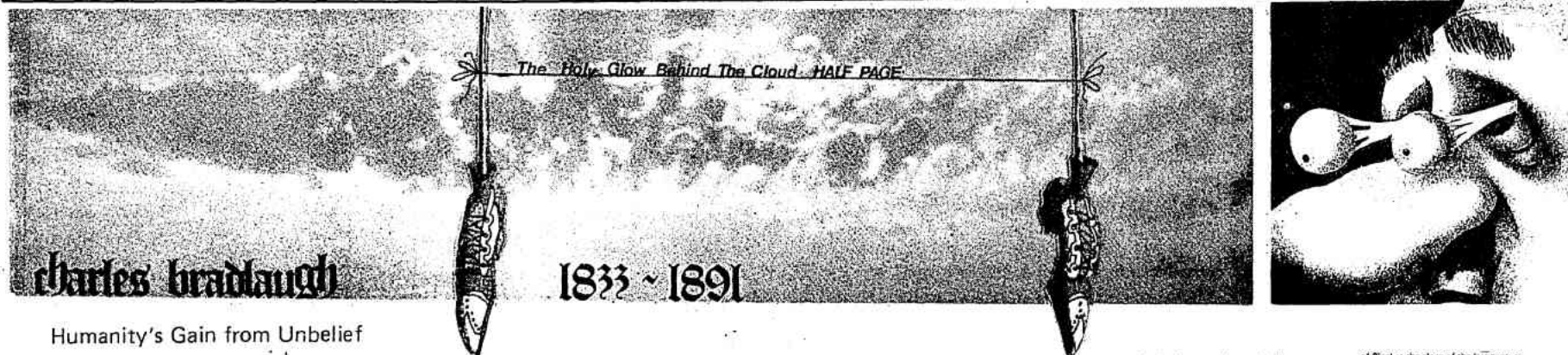
In order to placate the small campuses which felt threatened by this, changes were introduced which give a small campus the power to disburse a total of 5% of AUS income in any manner they think fit, in order to overcome the difficult position in which they often find themselves. This proposal was carried

overwhelmingly. There can be little doubt that small and isolated campuses, who make up the bulk of the campuses affiliated to AUS are in a far more difficult position than the larger metropolitan campuses, especially in regard to funds and resources, so this proposal is one which is especially important to those campuses concerned.

The budget of the Union for the remainder of the year was also discussed, and while there is little money available, it seems that there is a solid basis from which AUS can continue to develop. The crucial areas of AUS, i.e. Women's Department, Education Department, Media Department and President all received sufficient funding and, whilst there is some difficulty as regards the funding of regions there is a strong possibility that more funds will be forthcoming before the end of the year.

Overall, then, the AUS scenario is not too bad at all. However, I should remind readers that these constitutional changes have now to be ratified at the campus level, and, indeed, before that can be done, 100% of constituents have to agree to accept them as recommendations which can be presented to campuses. That does not mean that they have to accept by all campuses in order to be ratified, but rather that they have to be accepted for possible ratification before they can be presented. AUS has emerged from its difficulties with considerable credibility and has shown by the decisions that were made at Council that it is a flexible and adaptable organisation, one that can adequately represent students at the National level.

C. Livingstone.



The Holy Glow Behind The Cloud HALF PAGE

Charles Bradlaugh

1833 - 1891

Humanity's Gain from Unbelief

None sees a religion die; dead religions are like dead languages and obsolete customs: the decay is long and—like the glacier march—is perceptible only to the careful watcher by comparison extending over long periods . . .

As an unbeliever, I ask leave to plead that humanity has been a real gainer from scepticism, and that the gradual and growing rejection of Christianity—like the rejection of the faiths which preceded it—has in fact added, and will add, to man's happiness and well-being . . .

It is customary, in controversy, for those advocating the claims of Christianity, to include all good done by men in nominally Christian countries as if such good were the result of Christianity, while they contend that the evil which exists prevails in spite of Christianity. I shall try to make out that the ameliorating march of the last few centuries has been initiated by the heretics of each age, though I quite concede that the men and women denounced and persecuted as infidels by the pious of one century are frequently claimed as saints by the pious of a later generation . . .

Christianity and Slavery. Take one clear gain to humanity consequent on unbelief—i.e. in the abolition of slavery in some countries, in the abolition of the slave trade in most civilized countries, and in the tendency to its total abolition. I am unaware of any religion in the world which in the past forbade slavery. The professors of Christianity for ages supported it; the Old Testament repeatedly sanctioned it by special laws; the New Testament has no repealing declaration. Though we are at the close of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, it is only during the past three-quarters of a century that the battle for freedom has been gradually won. It is scarcely a quarter of a century since the famous emancipation amendment was carried to the United States Constitution. And it is impossible for any well-informed Christian to deny that the abolition movement in North America was most steadily and bitterly opposed by the religious bodies in the various States . . .

When abolition was advocated in the United States in 1790, the representative from South Carolina was able to plead that the Southern clergy 'did not condemn either slavery or the slave

trade'; and Mr Jackson, the representative from Georgia, pleaded that 'from Genesis to Revelation' the current was favourable to slavery. Elias Hicks, the brave Abolitionist Quaker, was denounced as an atheist, and less than twenty years ago a Hicksite Quaker was expelled from one of the Southern American Legislatures because of the reputed irreligion of these abolitionist 'Friends'.

When the Fugitive Slave Law was under discussion in North America, large numbers of clergymen of nearly every denomination were found ready to defend this infamous law. Samuel James May, the famous abolitionist, was driven from the pulpit as irreligious, solely because of his attacks on slave-holding . . .

Guizot, notwithstanding that he tries to claim that the Church exerted its influence to restrain slavery, says (*European Civilisation*, Vol. 1, p.110): 'It has often been repeated that the abolition of slavery among modern people is entirely due to Christians. That, I think, is saying too much. Slavery existed for a long period in the heart of Christian society, without its being particularly astonished or irritated. A

multitude of causes, and a great development in other ideas and principles of civilization, were necessary for the abolition of this iniquity of all iniquities.' And my contention is that this 'development in other ideas and principles of civilization' was long retarded by Governments in which the Christian Church was dominant. The men who advocated liberty were imprisoned, racked, and burned, so long as the Church was strong enough to be merciless.

Christianity and Witchcraft. Take further the gain to humanity consequent on the unbelief or rather disbelief in witchcraft and wizardry. Apart from the brutality by Christians towards those suspected of witchcraft, the hindrance to scientific initiative or experiment was incalculably great so long as belief in magic obtained. The inventions of the past two centuries, and especially those of the eighteenth century, might have benefited mankind much earlier and much more largely, but for the foolish belief in witchcraft and the shocking ferocity exhibited against those suspected of necromancy. After quoting a large number of cases of trial and punishment for witchcraft from official records in Scotland, J.M. Robertson says: 'The people seem to have passed from cruelty to cruelty precisely as they became more and more fanatical, more and more devoted to their Church, till after many generations the slow spread of human science began to counteract the ravages of superstition, the clergy resisting reason and humanity to the last. . . . The English Statute Book under Elizabeth and under James was disgraced by enactments against witchcraft passed under pressure from the Christian Churches, which Acts have been repealed only in consequence of the disbelief in the Christian concept. "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live. . . . Mental and Bodily Disease. It is not also fair to urge the gain to humanity which has been apparent in the wise treatment of the insane, consequent on the unbelief in the Christian doctrine that these unfortunates were examples either of demoniacal possession or of special visitation of deity? For centuries under Christianity mental disease was most ignorantly treated. Exorcism, shackles, and the whip were the penalties rather than the cures for mental maladies. From the heretical departure

of Pined at the close of the last century to the position of Maudsley today, every step illustrates the march of disbelief. Take the gain to humanity in the unbelief not yet complete, but now largely independent, in the dogma that sickness, pestilence, and famine were manifestations of divine anger, the results of which could neither be avoided nor prevented. The Christian Churches have done little or nothing to dispel this superstition. The official and authorized prayers of the principal denominations, even today, reaffirm it. Modern study of the laws of health, experiments in sanitary improvements, more careful applications of medical knowledge, have proved more efficacious in preventing or diminishing plagues and pestilence than has the intervention of the priest or the practice of prayer. . . .

Christianity and Persecution. If it stood alone it would be almost sufficient to plead as justification for heresy the approach towards equality and liberty for the utterance of all opinions achieved because of growing unbelief. At one period in Christendom each Government acted as though only one religious faith could be true, and as though the holding, or at any rate the making known, of any other opinion was a criminal act deserving punishment. Under the one word 'infidel', even as late as Lord Coke, were classed together all who were not Christians, even though they were Mohammedans, Brahmins, or Jews. . . .

Lord Coke treated the infidel as one who in law had no right of any kind, with whom no contract need be kept, to whom no debt was payable. . . . In a solemn judgment, Lord Coke says: 'All infidels are in law perpetual infants; for between them, as with the devil whose subjects they be, the Christian, there is perpetual hostility. . . . Upon the 23rd December, 1688, an infidel in Scotland was allowed to enforce any legal claim in court only on condition that, if challenged, he denied his infidelity. If he fled and said he was a Christian, he was accepted, despite his lying. If he told the truth and said he was an unbeliever, then he was practically an outlaw, incompetent to give evidence for himself or for any other. Fortunately all this was changed by the Royal Assent to the Oaths Act on 24th December. Has not humanity clearly gained a little in this struggle through unbelief? Humanity's Gain from Unbelief (1889)

rally together

A justification of the rally as a political tactic.

There are many people protesting that we should not protest publicly on August 21st - Why?

It is considered that public protests - rallies - are a waste of time. Governments do not take any notice of them, they are uncouth and undesirable, they encourage 'rabble rousing'.

The advocates of this view are those who consider politics, including political protest, to belong to the realm of 'civilised' sit down debate and table-top discussion. But do they really understand the purpose of a rally?

I think not. A rally is *not only* intended to change the attitude of Government on a particular question. Generally one can see that a Government is fairly intent on its course and a rally will not change that immediately. A rally is *also* intended to materialise opposition to a government in a visible and audible form. It *shows* the authorities that there are numbers of dissatisfied people. It provides solidarity and a forum for discussion to those people, who are people generally denied access to the media and persons in authority. It provides action for people who would otherwise continue to sit on their backsides and complain. It provides an event in the political calendar which represents the coming together of various anti-establishment views. It is **DOING** something.

In the past, rallies have served as the only available means of expression for those unable to influence Government policy by means of the vote or by petitioning. The obvious example of this is the Vietnam Moratorium marches of the 1960's. The role the rally has played has always been the same in one important respect. It has



undermined the confidence of the Government of the day - seriously damaged its self-assurance that it can do whatever it wants when it wants, at the expense of socially disadvantaged people. The one thing that the Fraser Government most needs is a hard blow to its self-esteem from the people of this country. We can do this by effective rallying. We must publicly present our case on August 21st, and after that when the occasions arise, until the Fraser Government takes notice of the level of extreme dissatisfaction it is producing in the community. To sit back and say that rallying is useless is to succumb to that feeling of social and political helplessness upon which strict and conservative Governments thrived. In the past, people have mobilised themselves, and *have* changed the way their country is run. Those who object to mobilization are wont to say that rallies antagonise

the government, making it less receptive to the views being expressed. But how else will it be made aware of those views? There are those in the community who are dissatisfied because of their low incomes, and the way their interests are attacked by a Government that is most concerned with big business. To consider that they could hope to stand equally in 'civilized' discussion with such a Government and have it acceded to their views, is completely misguided. Those who favour this misguided view will most likely be found sitting in the comfort of their vinyl armchairs, feeling that the Government is not really such a threat to their interests after all. Others, who are genuinely dissatisfied by the social policies of the present Federal Government realise that one cannot sit in some closeted Cabinet Office and discuss with effect the wrongs of this Govern-

ment without becoming part of it - without adopting some of the views that it holds and represents. Therefore, one must publicly protest to be heard, Rallies *do* change things. When large enough and loud enough, they force the Government to confront the people. By 'the people' I mean the electors. The fact that a Government is supposed to work for the electors, who *are* people, and very often underprivileged ones, is something that has been sadly forgotten in recent years by elected governments of all persuasions, in all countries. The present Federal Government *particularly*, is guilty of pursuing policies designed to make the rich richer, and the poor, poorer. In the field of Education policy as access to an education becomes more difficult to people of a low (and ever lower-middle) income backgrounds, and to people of aboriginal or migrant background, the poor will get poorer than ever before.

And this basically means - if you are at the bottom end of a Government's scale of priorities, you **CANNOT** hope to change that fact **POLITELY**.

If you rally against that Government, **EFFECTIVELY - WITH UNITY AND CONVICTION**, you can achieve something towards changing that fact.

However, you have to really *want* to change that fact. Whether or not you do, is up to you to decide. Think about it for August 21st, the Budget Rally.

The more people there, the more you'll think it was worth it. And if you think that one was worth it, you'll be more prepared to think of going to the one after it. And *that*, is where the process of social change begins.

Chris Keats,
Education Welfare
Officer, ANUSA.

fencing

Do you fancy yourself as a modern-day Errol Flynn?

Are you seized by the urge to quit your enemies through the duel?

Does the image of a suave sword-bearing gallant assail your sleeping moments?

Are you attracted by the fluid gracefulness, balance, speed, skill and agility of the fencing movements?

The A.N.U. Fencing Club is running beginners' classes commencing the second Thursday in second semester. That is, 26th July at 7pm sharp in the Sports Recreation Centre.

Cost is \$5 per semester for tuition and \$5 per semester for hire of weapon, mask and protective bib.

FIRST LESSON IS FREE!

Contact ANU Sports Union or ring Kirsten Anker 496672 or Jim James 956285.

Bring a long-sleeved sweatshirt, a pair of loose trousers - a tracksuit is ideal, and a pair of runners or sneakers or gym shoes.

Beginners learn foil, but we also teach epee and sabre. Any experienced fencers are most welcome.

A.N.U. Men's and Ladies' Teams have achieved considerable success in both intervarsity and interstate competitions.

We are, at present, mobilising teams for the Australian Championships. Non-competitive social fencers are also catered for. See you Thursday night!

helping skills

Do you find yourself in situations where you are concerned about a fellow student and don't know what to do about it?

Are you the kind of person to whom other students come and talk? Are you uneasy at seeing a student sitting on his own in the refectory? Do you feel unsure about how to respond when people discuss difficulties in their personal life?

The Counselling Service will be running a two-day workshop in Listening & Helping Skills for any students who would like to learn and practise some of the skills basic to effective helping. Any student is welcome but the course will be particularly relevant to anyone hoping to work with people in their future career (e.g. lawyers, psychologists).

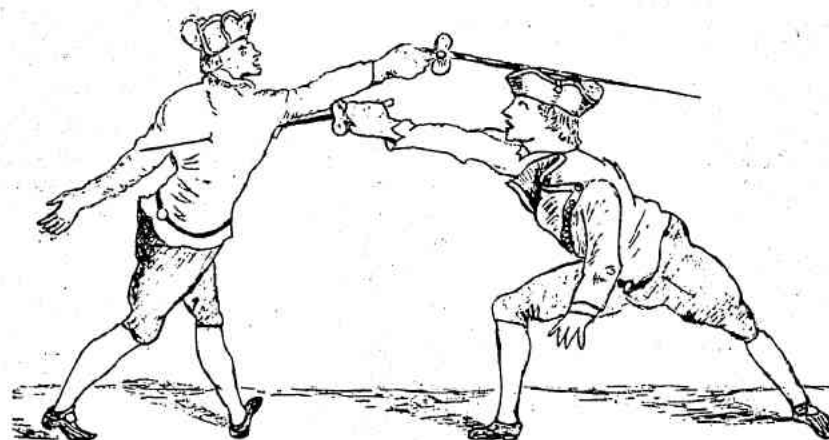
This workshop aims to:

- . clarify some basic issues about our responses to others needs and feelings,
- . increase awareness of ourselves and how we come across to each other,
- . develop sensitivity to the underlying feelings and needs of others,

. provide opportunities to discover our own styles of effective helping. It will be held in the Counselling Service Group Room on the 28th and 29th August. The leaders will be MARGARET EVANS and GEOFF MORTIMOR. If you want to find out more about the group, ring Margaret on 49 2442 or Geoff on 49 3661. There will be a registration fee of \$1.00. Numbers will be limited. Closing date August 15th.

The ANU Liberal Society presents
THE MAGICAL MYSTERY TOUR

- A six course progressive dinner by motor omnibus taking in some of the finer gourmet establishments of the southern vales. Bus departs Bruce Hall ANU 6pm Saturday 28th July. Members \$7.00 Non-members \$7.50. Tickets from Joanna Fisher, John XXII, Gary Humphries, Bruce Hall, Paul Koenig 41 5326.



Fence With a Friend ...

ANU Fencing Club

PART THE THIRD

IN WHICH WE OBSERVE THE SYMBIOTIC ADVANCE OF LAW AND CAPITAL.

The double character of law described above has determined its development. The law's palliative coat of social conventions has been only slightly and gradually modified while the other part has been largely developed in directions indicated by the interests of the dominant classes.

Sometimes a law is extorted which appears to present some guarantee for the disinherited. Such laws usually repeal a previous one, made for the ruling caste. But what terrible efforts have been needed, what rivers of blood have been spilt, every time there has been a question of the repeal of one of those fundamental enactments which holds the people in fetters. France was forced to pass through four years of revolution and twenty years of war to break up the power of the royal court.

The history of the genesis of capital has been told by socialists many times. It sprang from war and pillage, slavery and serfdom, of modern fraud and exploitation. Nourished by the sweat of the worker, it has slowly conquered the whole world.

Law in its capacity as guarantor of the results of pillage, slavery and exploitation, has followed the same phases of development. Comrades advancing hand in hand, sustaining one another with the suffering of the world.

In the first instance, law was a national pact or contract, not always freely accepted. But as the church and nobles succeeded in subjugating the people, the right of law-making escaped the hands of the nation and passed into those of the privileged orders.

The church extended its authority, strengthened by the ill-gotten wealth accumulating in its coffers. It interfered more and more with private life: seized the labour of its serfs, gathered taxes, multiplied penalties, and enriched itself in proportion to the number of "offences" against it. All under the pretext of saving souls. Laws had no longer any connection with the interests of the nation. They might have been supposed to emanate rather from a council of religious fanatics than from legislators.

At the same time the nobles likewise extended their authority becoming legislators and judges. National laws from the tenth century were merely agreements regulating service, statute-labour and tribute due from serfs and vassals to their lord. The legislators of that period were a handful of brigands organized for plunder, exploiting feelings for justice and making a source of revenue for themselves.

Later, townships managed to gain some independence. The town did not take upon itself to imprison or execute citizens for reasons of state. In those townships of the twelfth century may even be discerned the just principle, today forgotten, which holds the whole community responsible for the misdoing of each of its members. The societies of that time looked upon crime as an accident or misfortune, and, therefore, did not admit of the principle of personal vengeance, as preached by the bible, but considered that the blame for each misdeed reverted to the whole society. It took all the influence of the byzantine church, which imported into the west the refined cruelties of eastern despotism, to introduce into the manners of Gauls and Germans the penalty of death and the horrible tortures afterwards inflicted on those regarded as criminals. In the same way it needed all the influence of the Roman code, the produce of the corruption of imperial Rome, to introduce the notions about absolute property in land which overthrew the communistic customs of primitive people.

The right of legislation went further to the hands of a clique of courtiers. The free townships were not able to withstand the assault. All power was later concentrated in a single person, who could say "I am the state".

law and authority

Edicts were concocted in the "secret counsels of the prince", according to the whim of a minister, or of an imbecile king, and subjects must obey on pain of death. All judicial guarantees were abolished, the nation was the serf of royalty and a handful of courtiers. At this time we see the most horrible penalties — the wheel, the stake, flaying alive, tortures of every description, invented by the sick fancy of monks and loons.

The French Revolution began the demolition of this framework, but delivered legislative power to the bourgeoisie who began to raise



a new structure of laws. Mountains of law accumulated with fearsome alacrity — let us look at these laws.

Most have but one object — the protection of private property: wealth acquired by exploitation. They open out to capital fresh fields for exploitation and sanction the new forms

which that exploitation continually assumes. The remainder exist to keep up the machinery of government: a security force. Magistrature police, army, public instruction, finance, all serve one god — capital.

The protection of the person, ostensibly the true mission of law, occupies an imperceptible space among it. If every law dealing with the protection of the person was repealed tomorrow and all proceedings for assault halted, the number of assaults etc. dictated by personal vengeance or brutality would not increase. Would you be any more likely to punch someone in the nose if there was no state penalty?

But have not many liberal laws been enacted? These laws only repeal those bequeathed to us by the barbarism of previous centuries. Every liberal law, every radical program is an abolition of laws grown irksome to the middle-class itself, and a return to all citizens of liberties enjoyed by the towns of the twelfth century.

EVERYTHING POINTED OUT AS AN INVENTION OF MODERN LIBERALISM IS BUT A REVERSION TO THE FREEDOM WHICH EXISTED BEFORE CHURCH AND ROYALTY HAD LAID HANDS UPON EVERY MANIFESTATION OF HUMAN LIFE

PART THE FOURTH

IN WHICH WE EXAMINE THE THREE CATEGORIES OF LAW, CRIMES, AND PUNISHMENT

1. Property Laws:

Surprisingly enough not made to guarantee to the individual or to society the enjoyment of the produce of their own labour, but to rob

the producers of a part of what they have created, and to secure to certain other people that portion of the produce which they have stolen.

For example, the law may establish Jo's right to a house, which s/he has not built, a house not the product of the owner's labour. Built by others to whom s/he has not paid the full value of their work. That house represents a social value: what belongs to everyone and no-one in particular. The same house built in the Simpson Desert would not have the same value it possesses in a large town, which value arises from the labour of people who have built the town, its utilities, colleges, theatres, shops, railways and roads Thus, by recognizing Jo's right to a house in Paris, London or Red Hill, the law is unjustly appropriating a certain part of the produce of people in general. AND IT IS PRECISELY BECAUSE THIS APPROPRIATION AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF PROPERTY (BEARING THE SAME CHARACTER) ARE A CRYING INJUSTICE, THAT A WHOLE ARSENAL OF LAWS AND A WHOLE ARMY OF SOLDIERS POLICE, AND JUDGES ARE NEEDED TO MAINTAIN IT.

Law has never needed to give so much as a thought to the guarantee to the producer of the products of his/her labour. It is an inevitable manner of people to respect the right of each to what they have created WITHOUT THE UNWANTED INTERPOSITION OF ANY SPECIAL LAWS.

There can be no justification of the existence of laws about property, a blot on the history of the world, as humiliating as the slavery and serfdom of past ages.

II. Constitutional Law

Another arsenal of laws, decrees, ordinances and crap, all serving to protect the diverse forms of representative government, beneath which we writhe. The basic laws on taxes, excise duties, the organization of ministerial

ity CONTINUED.

departments, the army, the police etc. have no other end than to maintain, patch up, and consolidate the administrative machine.

The only use to be made of such laws is to be flung into the fires on which we should warm ourselves.

III. The protection of the person and the detection and prevention of "crime"

Law enjoys a certain amount of respect because this species thereof is thought to be indispensable to the maintenance of security in our societies. These laws were once accepted conventions. Whenever the necessity of government is spoken of, its function as judge is the thing implied.

"Without a government, people would tear one another to pieces!" would people be any different if parliaments, police and courts disappeared. Most crimes — assaults upon persons — are instigated by the desire to obtain someone's wealth. These will disappear on the day on which private property ceases to exist.

"But there will always be brutes who will attempt others' lives, who will grab a knife in every quarrel, and revenge the slightest offence by murder, if there are no laws to restrain and punishments to withhold them." But hang, and if you like, quarter murderers and the number of murders will not diminish by one, or abolish penalties, and there will not be one murder more, there will be fewer. The fear of punishment has never stopped a single murderer. Those who kill from revenge or misery reason little about consequences, and there have been few murderers who were not firmly convinced that they should escape prosecution.

Without speaking of a society in which people will receive a better education, in which the development of all their faculties and the chance of exercising them will procure them so many enjoyments that they will not seek to poison them by remorse — even in our society, even with those sad products of misery whom we see today in public houses of great cities — on the day when punishment disappears, it is not improbable that the number of murders will be (at least) diminished by all those cases which are now due to habitual criminals who have been brutalised in prisons.

We are continually being told of the benefits of law, and the advantages of penalties. But consider the evil passions awakened by the kings, judges and priests, armed with law, who caused flesh to be torn off in strips, boiling pitch to be poured into wounds, limbs to be dislocated, bones to be crushed. . . to maintain their own authority. Go into the jails and study what people become when deprived of freedom, steeped in the vice and corruption which oozes from the very walls of existing prisons.

Finally consider what corruption, what depravity of mind is kept up among people by the idea of obedience, the very essence of the law; of chastisement; of authority having the right to judge and punish; of all the attributes of law and authority.

Demolish the prisons, destroy the courts, parliaments and police — treat with compassion people who have been led by passion to do ill to their fellows, take from the ignoble products of middle-class idleness the possibility of displaying their vices in attractive colours — and be sure that few crimes will mar our society.

The main supports of crime are idleness, law and authority which takes upon itself to manufacture and apply the law.

NO MORE LAWS, NO MORE JUDGES!
Liberty, equality and practical human sympathy are the only effectual barriers we can erect to oppose the anti-social instincts of certain among us.

let's play democracy

Put a cross next to the two you like best and put your 'vote' in the yellow box just inside the S.A. Office door or send it to WORONI EDITORS, C/- S.A. Office, Union Building.

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| MINCER | <input type="checkbox"/> | ASTROFALLACY | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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THE DEADLY 'FISH' PAGE

NO TEETH!

The chimp's had a bit of a re-entry problem

He's splattered himself all over the floor of the new bar.

Reckons the Union's not providing a sufficient framework for his activities.

Why doesn't he go back to the rafters over the pool table?

He used to splatter everyone to his heart's content there.

He's totally into potted palms now.

The suave, sophisticated "chimp in native habitat" image.

You can't even talk to him since that visiting delegation of Japanese playwrights ...

... mistook him for a professor.

BEAKS - 9

HALLO.... THIS IS YOUR CARTOONIST SPEAKING ... YOU KNOW, ONCE UPON A TIME, BEFORE THE WONDERFUL EDITORS OF WORMS DISCOVERED ME, I USED TO WORK UNDER DIFFERENT PSEUDONYMS ... FOR THE NEXT COUPLE OF ISSUES, WE REVEAL HORRORS FROM VERMIN'S PAST!

(INTENT ON EGOISM, VERMIN FAILS TO NOTICE 'BEAKS' SLOWLY CRUSHING HIS SKULL.)



WHEN AND IF YOU SEE THIS OBJECT, GIVE IT MONEY.

KRYPTIK
presents **TALES**
PARANOID
FUNK

EXQUISITELY RENDERED BY **ROW TUNG.**

MEET COLIN SPHAGG, PRESIDENT OF THE DAFWARDS CEREAL COMPANY....

...AND KOZMO P. NESBITT, ACID FREAK....

...AND MRS. EVELYN HYRAX, HOUSEWIFE....

...AND FRED MARG, VICAR....

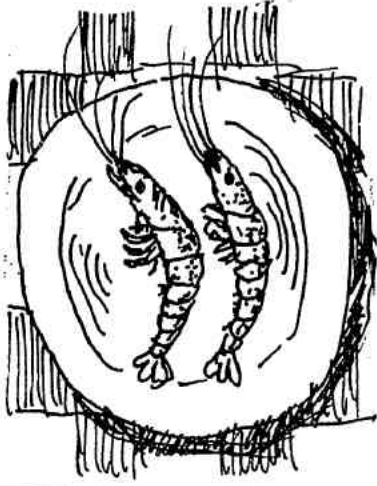
THESE PEOPLE HAVE ONE THING IN COMMON.... THEY ARE ALL **STARK, RAVING MAD**!

HOW ABOUT YOU?

...MAKES YOU THINK DON'T IT... 200.

SHOULD THIS MAN BE ALLOWED TO LIVE, READERS? WHY NOT WRITE AND TELL US?

The Amazing Athols Dinner



THE LAST GREAT 'PUNK' ALBUM?

Stiff Little Fingers — 'Inflammable Material'

It's a bold title, isn't it? I am not going to go into the pedantic argument about where 'punk' stops and 'new waves' begins, as I don't feel that it is necessary, but this album is probably the last of this sort of thing that can really have any relevance. 'Inflammable Material' can easily stand with 'Never Mind the Bollocks' and 'The Clash' as a punk/new wave/howsyefather classic. Why the *last* one? As I said, nothing after this is going to have half as much credibility. It is fashion-



JAKE BURNS, THE VOICE AND LEAD GUITAR OF STIFF LITTLE FINGERS.

able to proclaim the death of punk at the moment . . . I will not join in. I don't think it has died, but rather evolved; evolved from records like this and the ones mentioned. Not to say Stiff Little Fingers are primitive or anything like that . . . Oh buggerit. On with the review.

Something more than a year ago, four young men in Belfast formed a band. Earlier this year their L.P. appeared in England, accompanied by rave reviews. All of them are justified, because this album is probably one of the most important pieces of vinyl of the decade. 'Inflammable Material' is a product of the terrifying environment of Ulster and the attitudes of young people caught up in a conflict that is not of their making. All the rage and desperation in these tracks is genuine. No trendy 'commitment' or politicising here . . . it is all honest emotion.

I am tempted to reprint all of the lyrics here. Of course this would be pointless without the music, but it is the passion and intensity of the words that grabbed me first. Take for example this extract from 'Wasted Life'

I could be a soldier
Go out there and fight to save
this land

Be a people's soldier
Paramilitary gun in hand
I won't be no soldier
I won't take no orders from
anyone

Stuff their fucking armies
Killing isn't my idea of fun
They want to waste my life . . .

Take words like this accompanied by hard, tight and crushingly fast music, sung with breathtaking anger and passion, and you have a rough idea of what Stiff Little Fingers are about.

The targets of SLF'S attacks are racism, the hopelessness of life in Ulster, and the plight of youth in that sit-

uation. There is an excellent cover of Bob Marley's 'Johnny Was', which is chillingly appropriate to Ulster.

Anyone who has ever made an Irish joke should find themselves blushing on hearing 'White noise'. After listing the attitudes of National Front types on Blacks and Pakistanis, the song moves to Ireland. . . . (again I quote) . . .

Paddy is a moron. Spud thick
mick.
Breeds like a rabbit. Thinks
with his prick.
Anything floors him if he can't
fight it or drink it.
Round em up in Ulster. Tow
it out and sink it.
Green wogs Greeg wogs face
don't fit
Green wogs Green wogs ain't
no Brit
If the vicitim ain't a soldier,
why should we care —
Irish bodies don't count. Life's
cheaper over there.

The majority of the lyrics were penned by one Alan Ogilvie, a journo who teamed up with the band. There have been allegations of puppeteering, but the rage and conviction that these songs are performed with makes that redundant. The songs written by the group themselves stood out in my mind, though. The above-mentioned 'Wasted Life' is one of them. Other standouts are 'Alternative Ulster' and 'Suspect Device'. Absolutely stunning stuff.

I have only two complaints about this album; 'Barbed Wire Love' goes on a little too long, and because it is available only on import, it will cost you the best part of \$12. Nonetheless, this is vital listening for anyone with an interest in modern music.

Classical Records

ODDS AND ENDS

Of all Mahler's symphonies, the 5th seems to have been the most difficult to capture successfully on record. None of the recordings currently on the market, with the exception perhaps of Haitinck on Philips which I have not heard and which some regard as definitive and others as stuffy, has been able to properly capture and balance the sharply conflicting moods of this work. The new version recently issued by R.C.A. featuring James Levine and the Philadelphia Orchestra comes close to being the answer to a Mahler lovers' prayer, but like another fine performance, Karajan's on D.G., there are a few problems which prevent this new issue from being a firm recommendation.

Taking the work movement by movement, I found in the first movement that Levine succeeds where Karajan failed most disastrously. I refer to the funeral march, which Levine takes at the same tempo as Karajan, but he seems to give the music greater punch and force. In the second movement the same general remarks apply, except that towards the end of the movement Levine tends to get a little wayward, and from there on I felt that Karajan secured the upper hand, and although Levine has his moments, Karajan is more consistently convincing. Take the third movement for example, which has some fine string work from the legendary Philadelphia musicians but suffers from heavy-handedness from the conductor.

Karajan may be slower in tempo, but he has far more bite and tang. The famous Adagietto, used in the film *Death in Venice* is well directed by both conductors, but Karajan's Berlin Philharmonic is more responsive and caresses the music more. For the finale, both conductors are very good and quite different in their approaches. Levin is the more conventional, adopting a fast bright tempo which is very joyous and exciting. Karajan's benign, smiling, yet relaxed account is equally as successful and convincing.

Regular readers will probably nod knowingly as I declare a somewhat qualified recommendation for Karajan, but if they care to compare the two versions I think they will find that the only real blemish on Karajan's recording is the laboured account of the funeral march, and they will also find the Philadelphia Orchestra and R.C.A.'s sound to be marginally less good than that offered on the rival version. Nonetheless, I will keep Levine's record close handy because of his superior account of the first movement. As far as fill-up items go, Karajan teams up with mezzo-soprano Christa Ludwig to give the finest ever account of the *Kindertotenlieder* on side 4. For R.C.A., James Levine directs the Adagio, all that Mahler lived to complete of his 10th Symphony. As this will become available later when Levine records the whole of the 10th as completed by Deryck Cooke, it doesn't influence matters much. The

Kindertotenlieder as sung by Ludwig are not otherwise available.

Since 1969, Istvan Kertesz's account of Respighi's *Pine of Rome* and *Fountains of Rome* has held almost unchallenged sway on the market as the best performed and recorded version of these two works. Decca have just deleted that record, but not to worry, D.G. have filled the gap with a superior new version from Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic. (R.C.A. 2 LP's * ARL2-2905 ** Import ARK2-2905).

These works are essentially like glossy colour picture books and the most successful performances treat them as such. Karajan's version comes into that category with the Berlin Philharmonic being used with great sensitivity to suggest the colour and atmosphere of the score. Listen for example to the opening of *Fountains*. Although Karajan (like all other conductors) takes a temp of which I disapprove, the scene is powerfully evoked by the highly expressive playing of the oboe, the sighing string phrases and of course the decorations from the triangle. *The Pines* too has some really gripping moments, especially the stunning finale.

D.G. have given the orchestra a first-rate sound, very glossy and appropriate for this music. I shall probably turn to Kertesz, which I hope Decca will re-issue, to hear the music, but to enjoy the noise it makes Karajan is the man (D.G. *2531 055

**3301 055).

Finally for this issue comes Decca's new recording of Brahms' 1st Symphony with Zubin Mehta conducting the Vienna Philharmonic. It is hard to believe that the same orchestra that gave us such an austere and spartan performance as that conducted by Karl Boehm (his recent D.G. version) could give us one as sumptuous as this. The string basses are as usual with this orchestra superb: rich, firm and vibrant. The warm and golden violin tone matches, and of course there is that typical weighty Vienna brass sound. It is above all a Brahms performance with all the grandeur and darkness of tone that is characteristic of the central European Brahms sound. I must argue with a couple of points of interpretation: the third movement is not delicate enough, and the big tune in the finale is taken much too fast for my liking. Karajan and Boult in their respective versions have the upper hand in matters of conducting, but neither can match the glories of the Vienna Philharmonic.

The Decca engineers have provided a sumptuous sound. The bass is rich and velvety without becoming boomy and they have also preserved excellent clarity without destroying the sense of space. The fine performance and sound make this an issue to cherish. (Decca *SXL 6795 **KSCX 6796).

Andrew Maher.



THE DEEP NORTH

by Deane Wells.

Outback Press, \$9.95.

Joh Bjelke-Peterson is, Mr Wells alleges, a totalitarian dictator. So, you ask, what else is new? Very little, sadly. Mr Wells is a lecturer in Philosophy at the University of Queensland, and seems to concern himself with political questions on a regular basis. His previous books include, we are told, 'Power Without Theory' (which is critical of Mal Fraser, the well known grazier) and the 'Wit of Whitlam' (which is not critical of Ted Whitlam, the well known academic author). This, of course, is beside the point. To return to the point. Mr Wells is at pains in his book to present a logical proof of Peterson's near-Fascism. This is a novel approach to the question of political colouring, and one which one may well applaud, were it not for the fact that Mr Wells seems to be aiming his level of argument to a mean audience age of about 14. Perhaps he feels, like Joh, that one shouldn't encumber the common people with too much knowledge. Just give them a few simple facts and let them decide for themselves what is wrong and what is right, and then proceed to whatever it is you intended in the first place. This is not what is generally regarded as sound academic method, and while one may not fully support sound academic method, one is inclined to doubt an argument which is almost wholly undocumented (except for quotes from Joh) and which relies on a rather odd system of logic. As far as it goes, one is inclined to believe the arguments that Mr Wells advances for his proof of Peterson's totalitarianism, and one can only assume that Wells has researched his subject as thoroughly as we are led to believe. But then, I am a person who believes that Peterson is a totalitarian without having a book entirely devoted to that subject. A recent book by Hugh Lunni called 'Joh' makes this point crystal clear to anyone who has the wit to understand what the word means. This is not to say that 'the Deep North' is therefore thoroughly redundant, but it is to say that it seems to labour the point.

For anyone to pay \$9.95 for a 135 page book which lacks an index, any appendices other than the results of the last three Queensland elections, and which purports to be a serious attempt at analyzing one of the most complex political personalities in Australia is truly remarkable. What is even more remarkable is that Bill Hayden would lend his name to this book, (He 'launched' it). It provides a reasonable sum of 'evidence' for those who are hard pressed by their friends to make a case for Peterson's totalitarianism, and I dare say that large numbers of the converted may feel the need to purchase the book in order to bolster their convictions; But, sadly, the book strikes me as being rather too simplistic and shallow to win over those who regard Peterson as a good Democratic leader. And that, after all, just be the principal aim of such a book as this. If you must buy it, I would suggest that you wait until the inevitable paperback edition appears.

C.L.

HOME FREE, Dan Wakefield, Panther Books.

Home Free is mainly about a man who lived his middle twenties years through Janis Joplin and that wonderful era of 'lots of drugs and free livin' man'. His name is Gene so I'll call him that from now on.

Gene goes to uni and falls in love with his History tutor. They had a happy year and then they move to Boston. Right from the onset of their relationship, they agreed on freedom to sleep with whoever they felt like and freedom to leave if either of them so wished. Gene naturally assumed that things were so good Lou would never leave . . . eventually she did.

When Lou left, Gene went crazy, so to speak. His friends looked after him for a while and then he moved on. For a month or so he was a 'kept man' and then he left town, only to have an affair with a young woman who was waiting for her lover to return from hiding out from the FBI (very colourful). Gene then moved on to Hollywood where he found himself a job as a PR type person in the rock music industry.

When he couldn't hack that scene (man) he fell in with commune type people just out of Hollywood in a place called Venice. Here he was introduced to . . . HEROIN!

The last three lines of the novel are supposed to sum everything up . . .

'You understand it's not free' he said. Gene nodded.

'Nothing ever is' he said.

So there you have it. Quite profound, isn't it?

Basically this novel was nothing. It is like so many books which you can read all the way through without batting an eyelid but which drops you flat at the finish. *Home Free* is not very impressive at all.

Beth.

SNOWBLIND (A brief career in the Cocaine Trade) by Robert Sabbag, Picador, \$4.25.

If you take a slightly bored middle aged con-man come gambler, introduce him to drugs, provide him with a reasonable amount of capital, a network of dealers and an assortment of villains as well as a lot of organisational nous, what do you get? The answer is Zachary Swann, ex-packaging executive, sometime drunk, and professional Cocaine smuggler. You also get an extraordinary tale of intrigue, adventure and (dare I say it) suspense. From the beginning of the book, one is drawn into the mind of Swann, a strange and remarkable character, who, according to the author, not only exists, but carried out all the 'Scams' alluded to in the book, and there are some beauties in it. For example, the Columbian Coffee Scam, which readers of the Australasian Weed/Seed/Greed/Need/eed should be familiar with. For the benefit of those who will read the book, I don't intend to give the game away, but I think you will find that particular sequence one of the most intriguing in the book, with its watertight and highly imaginative planning.

The prospective smuggler should also find this book something of an education, not merely because of the ready made plans, (which are enough in themselves) but also because of the atmospheric style in which Mr Sabbag has captured his subject, and the

ease with which he can transport the reader from the steamy sleazy backwaters of Latin America to the outrageous and flamboyant streets of New York, where the Cocaine is finally disposed of. And of course, every time the load goes through customs, one's stomach sinks so much that one almost needs some of the propping up that the carriers (and their principals) need. (Though, of course, no excuses are really required — all you need is some Cocaine).

For those curious souls interested in the pharmacology of Cocaine, there is a section of the book dealing with that subject, as well as a short history of the drug, some (American) legal aspects, and a strange collection of appendices dealing with a wide and often amusing collection of information.

There may, I suppose, be people who wouldn't like this book. God alone knows why. There hasn't been a piece of journalism anything like this since Hunter Thompson wrote 'Hells Angels'. Of course the two books are totally different, in everything except their total involvement in their respective subjects. This is an excellent book — I would recommend it to anyone who can read.

C.L.

CULT IN RITUAL SUICIDE

The Boy Looked at Johnny

Julie Burchill and Tony Parsons (\$3.95)

There has always been something contradictory about punk in Australia.

Punk offered an alternative to mindless commercial rock and pseudo-intellectual progressive rock when it hit the U.K. and U.S.A. in the mid-seventies. Many of the songs had the knack of being basic but intelligent but Australians saw more of the publicity than the talent, and tuned out before they ever turned on. Poor old punk had to be sustained by the types it once slammed — trendies and poseurs. Oz has produced quite a few good new bands, even in Can-

berra, but most of the audiences have been a bit hard to swallow. New wavers look more like an overdressed elite than an underdressed mass; they prance when they should dance.

Now if you're a new wave yobbo like me, you can forget the compulsory clothes and haircut as long as you've got the music: smart, fast and funny. But the best punk is on singles which don't get released in Australia. So you're ripped off by the \$10 import albums.

You may have noticed that I use "punk" as if it is still around (it's trendy to say it's dead, you see).

It's supposedly "new wave" these days, and even that is dead I hear. All of which I find a little ridiculous. In "The Boy Looked at Johnny" Burchill and Parsons think the whole thing was finished by mid-1977, when groups started to get recording contracts. Punk, we're told, died just when the world could finally hear what the hoo-ha was about.

I am probably taking Burchill and Parsons' book too seriously. It is a classic piece of shit-stirring, after all, which aims at smashing myths rather than putting arguments. The trouble is that Burchill and Parsons do have a bash at an argument in the book. They slag nearly all rock bands in history because they did not keep to a political "commitment". The Woodstock generation is condemned, the Bowies and Bolans are laughed off, and only Poly Styrene and Tom Robinson are praised.

They have a point. Rock is the great means of expression for modern youth — novels and paintings do not sink into minds as deeply and widely as rock albums. Now if rock has no political commitment, it says a lot about the leave-me-alone attitude of many people nowadays. Not everything but enough.

Burchill and Parsons, however, praise committed punks when punk boils down to admitting that we're not committed. Johnny Rotten was great for saying that modern



VERMIN DID THIS IN 1979, OK?

socialism is a rhetorical sham, not for being a dedicated anarchist. His new band Public Image Ltd in fact has pretty well stunted the man's iconoclasm.

Burchill and Parsons are simply too uncritical (or is it overcritical?) to be convincing. There is no way you can get an assessment of punk's importance when everything goes on the slagheap. We are getting to the stage when new wavers like Blondie, Ian Dkry and Lene Lovich are topping the charts, and raving about some cult in London in 1976 is not a good enough explanation.

Maybe this book should be treated like Peter Paul Bakowski suggested in "Road-runner" (another good punk product): as an emetic. It purges nearly all the ideas you might have ever had about rock. I only wish it could be more consistent while doing it.

Mich (Logical Thong) Cramp.

IN PATAGONIA

by Bruce Chatwin.

Picador \$4.95

This is not a travel book of the normal type. It is, in fact, downright odd. I say this because it is not the sort of book you could ever consider reading if your taste in travel literature consisted of books such as 'Australia - Land of things to do'. Readers of Woroni do not, of course, fall into this category, so it was pointless to mention it in the first place, wasn't it? However, you will have noticed that it filled up the introductory paragraph, and therefore saved me from having to come up with some personal memoir that I could twist into service as a tie in between reality and the book in question.

This book, as I said, is not your average travel book. For a start, it concerns Patagonia, as even the most dim witted of readers may have deduced. Further, it rambles effortlessly from subject to subject without so much as a by-your-leave. Finally, it is thoroughly fascinating, and completely out of the ordinary. That is not to say that it is in anyway a weird book. Far from it. It is a source of information invaluable to anyone planning to holiday in Patagonia, in much

the same way as 'Gullivers Travels' is an invaluable aid to anyone planning a holiday in Lilliput. The difference, of course is that Patagonia can be pointed to on a map, and actually visited. (For those of you who lack geographical knowledge, Patagonia consists of the southern half of Chile, and the southern half of Argentina). It, like Brobdingnag, was once supposed to be the home of a race of giants, who were unspeakably vile in their manner. Sadly, this is not the case. It is, however, the home of a lot of not uninteresting people. Some of them are descended from the original Indian inhabitants of the Continent, some of them are descended from the unspeakable Spanish who terrorized the place for so long, (and still do, in some parts of this unfortunate region), some of them are descended from the English immigrants of the 19th century, some of them are descended from Scots and Welsh settlers who were looking for the worst place on earth to live, and thought that they had found it. (The last category are reputed to have been motivated by some obscure European sect called 'Protestantism' or some such). There are even large numbers of Italian immigrants, and a few fugitive ex-Nazis, who felt it expedient to leave the faterland for a few hundred years. All of these people seem to have left their mark on the place, if we are to believe Mr Chatwin, and to have done so in a rather flamboyant style. For instance, we are told that the centre of Welsh Patagonia is Gaiman, which is famous for old grandfather clocks, and a teashop run by a woman named Mrs Jones. The principal lodging House is known as the Draigoch Guest House, which is, oddly, run by Italians.

This is the sort of information one can extract from nearly every page of this splendid book. For pedants, it would be an invaluable aid, as indeed it would be for anyone with the least desire for information which is useful only in so far as it is entertaining. Of course, there is absolutely no information at all about tariffs or transport, and it has only 14 (black and white) photographs, all of which are directly related to the text. It does, however, have a bibliography, and it refers to Butch Cassidy, an American outlaw famous for having had a film made about him. An excellent book which will show you that there are still a few magic places left on Earth.

C.L.



UNCLE VANYA by Anton Chekov
Fortune Theatre Co. The Playhouse,
July 11-21.

This play is the first major production of the Fortune Theatre Coy which was founded in May 1977, and ambitious though it is, it comes off well. The play is, according to some, one of Chekov's most brilliant, 'A pioneering masterpiece' as the notes on the programme have it. Whether or not the play is such a brilliant work is debatable, and I shan't pursue that line. What is pleasing is to see a locally based theatre group attempting such an ambitious undertaking, and pulling it off remarkably well.

The role of Uncle Vanya is a difficult one, requiring, as it does a layering of character; John Cuffe, after a slightly slow start seems to present a very believable, sometimes superb portrayal of a man in genuine dismay, at the wasted life he has led. At times, his performance is fascinatingly lucid, though at other times, especially early in the first act, he seems to be in some difficulty as to the nature of his character. This passes, though, as soon as the cynical veneer of Vanya's personality is peeled away, and the wasted man is revealed. In some ways, he is let down by Margaret De Mestre who, as the professor's beautiful wife, is sometimes at odds with her character, especially in Act 2. This is not wholly her fault, however. For the difficult scene in which she is reconciled with her step-daughter she gets little help from the latter (played by Tamara-Ross) who, despite a generally competent performance, has some difficulty in coming to terms with her emotions. This is perhaps consequent upon a lack of direction in this regard; certainly the lady seems capable of 'passion' at other times, and her innocence and naivety are clearly and delicately established, with considerable ease. Her love for the Doctor (Matthew O'Sullivan) is presented with great restraint,

and her acceptance of misery one of the highlights of the play. As for the doctor, his is a role that seems to demand a strong portrayal, and Matthew O'Sullivan (the sole professional) plays it almost impeccably. The sole criticism I would make is that he is, if anything, too good, and too strong to be accepted as the sour, cynical disillusioned man that the character is. His weakness in becoming infatuated with the Professor's wife is presented a little too glibly; Once again, this may be a fault of direction more than anything else.

Liz Ferguson, as the nanny, is one of the plays delights. Admirably suited to the role, she plays it, after a cold start, for all that it's worth, and makes us understand, with ease, the affection that the Doctor owes her. Likewise, John Paisley, as the Professor, plays competently and well in his rather limited role, while Julian Own as Ilya Ilyich is a near perfect counterfoil to Vanya's misery, with his simpleminded happiness.

The only real blunder in the casting seems to be Pat Hutchinson, who, as the mother of the Professor's first wife, is constantly in great difficulty with her role, and seems to play it as something akin to 'Ma Kettle'. This is certainly not because of a lack of talent on her part, but is probably, once again, a lack of direction, which tends to dull the edge of an otherwise fine production. Everything about this play seems to smack of competence, and those rough edges which are left are likely to be smoothed-off before the play has finished its season. This review will not appear until after the final performance, so it is pointless for me to recommend that you see this production. I would, however, thoroughly recommend that you keep your ear to the ground for any future Fortune productions, because they are bound to be well worth the seeing.

C.L.

sports union

FUN RUN - 4pm Friday August 10th

It's still not too late to enter the University Fun Run if you haven't as yet. The run starts at the intersection of North Road and Daley Road and continues for 6kms through the ANU grounds.

Anyone from the ANU (students/staff or S.U. members) may enter by contacting the Recreation Officer, tel. 49(2860)C/- University Sports Centre.

Why not grab a few of your friends and join in the run - if only for your health's sake !!!

If you are feeling energetic on the Friday afternoon of the run, you can enter the race immediately prior to the start.

All entrants should be at the starting place by 4pm, so that the event can get under way on time allowing everyone to finish before dark.

PRIZES: Why have prizes for a Fun Run ????

Obviously the philosophy of a Fun Run is for all the contestants to complete the course for personal satisfaction (participation) rather than the win-at-all costs attitude.

Prizes will, however, be given to the first three contestants to complete the course simply because of the need to reinforce natural talent and outstanding achievement.

Prizes will also be given to the following contestants:

1. Best dressed (or it worst??)
2. Person/s finishing in final place
3. Most novel way of completing the course
4. Most courageous effort/s
5. Random placings (e.g. 66th, 101st, 202nd etc.).

Sporting bags, T-shirts (with Fun Run motif) and sweat shirts will be donated by Le Coq Sportif and the Sports Union as prizes.



FIRST AID COURSE:

The S.U. as part of the Recreation Programme will be conducting a St John's First Aid course third term.

So that a convenient day and time can be arranged we would like to hear from all those interested in taking part to contact the Recreation Officer tel. 49(2860) C/- Uni Sports Centre as soon as possible.

The course is normally held over an 11 week period with one two hour class/week. A theory and practical examination is given at the completion of 10 weeks and a St. John's First Aid Certificate awarded to successful candidates.

An intensive weekend course (7½/day) can also be conducted with an exam one week later.

The final alternative is to eliminate the examination and take part in an intensive course for 'interests sake' only without the emphasis on certification.

We need to know which course you would prefer and your day/time preferences before the course starts so if you are interested please contact us.

WOMEN'S SELF DEFENCE CLASS: Kingsley Street Hall (Dojo)

Mondays 7.00 - 8.30pm
Wednesdays 5.00 - 7.00pm
Cost: \$10/semester for students
Classes commence first week of semester.

CHUAN - SHU CLUB: Kingsley Street Hall (Dojo)

Tuesdays 6.30 - 8.30 pm
Thursdays 6.30 - 9.30pm
Sundays 6.00 - 9.00pm
Cost: \$10 joining fee
\$10/term - students
\$30/term - non-students.

WINTER OF '79

with Jane Winter

Have you ever been in the situation where you pay about \$5 to get into a gig and find yourself shoulder to shoulder with hundreds of other folk trying to get the same excellent view of the band as you have? Or on the other hand have you ever been inspired by the music and, wanting to rage, find that you can't even move. Pity the shorter people! Well, what can be done about the situation.

Some of the causes . . . money Entrepreneurial promoters, (the ANU included), work to a policy of maximising profits from minimal efforts. It works quite simply:

a) bring in a heavily promoted band for a one night stand and pack in as many people as possible;
b) wherever possible reduce overheads (and hence increase profits) by bringing in bands on an off-peak night such as Tuesday or by grabbing them as they move between Sydney and Melbourne (Canberra's sort of halfway) and offer them "pocket money" and promotion for their one night stand. Of course with regard to us, the people, well . . . either you take what's offered or you fuck off. Canberra is treated as a hick town where money is easily made and a night's worth of promotion equals two weeks work elsewhere.

It's about Time promoters looked more closely into the needs of their audiences.

Perhaps their attitudes can be altered with a few subtle suggestions. Primarily of course, the profit margin needs reassessing. This can be done in a number of ways. Of most benefit would be the introduction (as some venues have already done) of two or more night's performances by a band. If 1,000 people see a band play on a Tuesday night then surely it proves that a demand is there for another night. Furthermore, a maximum entry limit based on the numbers of chairs and tables available to seat everyone (with adequate room to dance) should be considered. How often have you been herded, like a sheep, into a vast empty room with nothing apart from a stage and a bar to greet your eyes? We are not primitive animals and yet allow ourselves to be treated as such.

Either rock venues build up a reputation as being worthwhile or they build up a reputation as being

rip-off. If they rip us off, let's expose them as such. So come on Headquarters and the ANU: HOW ABOUT PULLING UP YOUR SOCKS?

Notice is hereby given of a

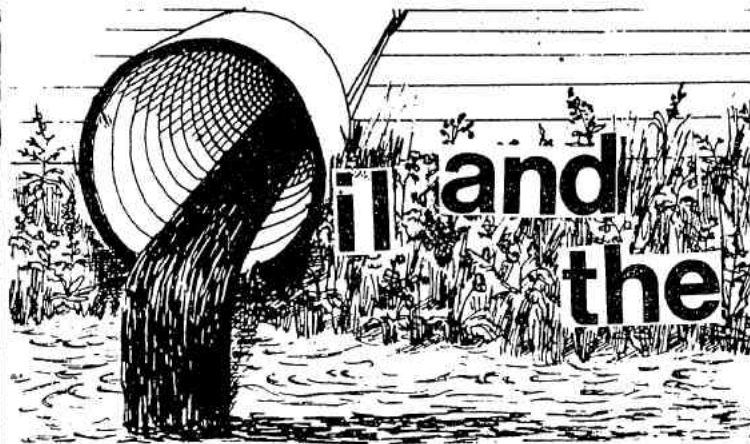
MEETING

of the

A.N.U. STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

on Wednesday 25th July at 8pm.

in the Union Meetings Rm.



great barrier reef

Oil poses a twofold threat to the Great Barrier Reef. The first derives from the possibility of tanker accidents in the passages adjacent to the reef. It is standard practice to allow tankers plying the passages in the Great Barrier Reef one meter between the keel and passage floor. It has been stated by pilots in parliamentary inquiries that there are a number of uncharted rocks in the passages. Furthermore neither Commonwealth or Queensland law require that vessels registered in foreign nations take on pilots in Australian waters. Under these conditions the possibility of a tanker accident is significant and already the tanker, Oceanic Grandeur has run aground spilling oil which devastated oyster farms on Thursday Island. The vessel had a draught of thirty-eight feet. It ran aground at thirty four feet, where charts and tide tables indicated a depth of thirty-seven feet.

A study of the effects of fuel oil spillage on marine life by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts concluded that it caused "massive and immediate destruction of marine life". Within three days of the spill studied oysters, many species of fish, shellfish, worms, crabs and other crustaceans and invertebrates were found to be affected. Ninety-five per cent of animals collected in trawls were found to be dead. Within a year oil residues polluted an area ten times the area affected within three days of the spill. They found the more toxic hydrocarbons in small organisms and a progressive accumulation of these substances up the food chain.

The second threat to the Great Barrier Reef is posed by the possibility of off-shore, exploratory drilling for oil. At present the Federal Government controls territorial waters. Despite recent assurances by the PM that the Federal Government would not permit drilling, it remains a possibility if control over the territorial seas was given to the States. There is little doubt the Queensland Government would permit drilling in waters adjacent to the reef. Queensland Mines Minister Ron Camm has suggested that crude oil would be beneficial to coral growth. Dr Endean of the Great Barrier Reef Committee (a scientific body supported by the Queensland University, with research facilities at Heron Island) has said:

"I hardly think there is any doubt oil on coral would kill it."

Mines Minister Camm has given assurances about the improbability of a blowout similar to those given to the citizens of Santa Barbara,

California before the blowout that occurred there in 1969. Mr Camm's response to that blowout was to say it was the only one. His statement was far from the truth. In fact in the Cook Inlet in Alaska there had been over one hundred, off-shore spillages including eleven blowouts. In November 1968 the U.S. Journal of Mammalogy reported large scale loss of marine life in Cook Inlet resulting from the spills.

Minister Camm has also stated that as oil was a protein the fish should be able to eat it.

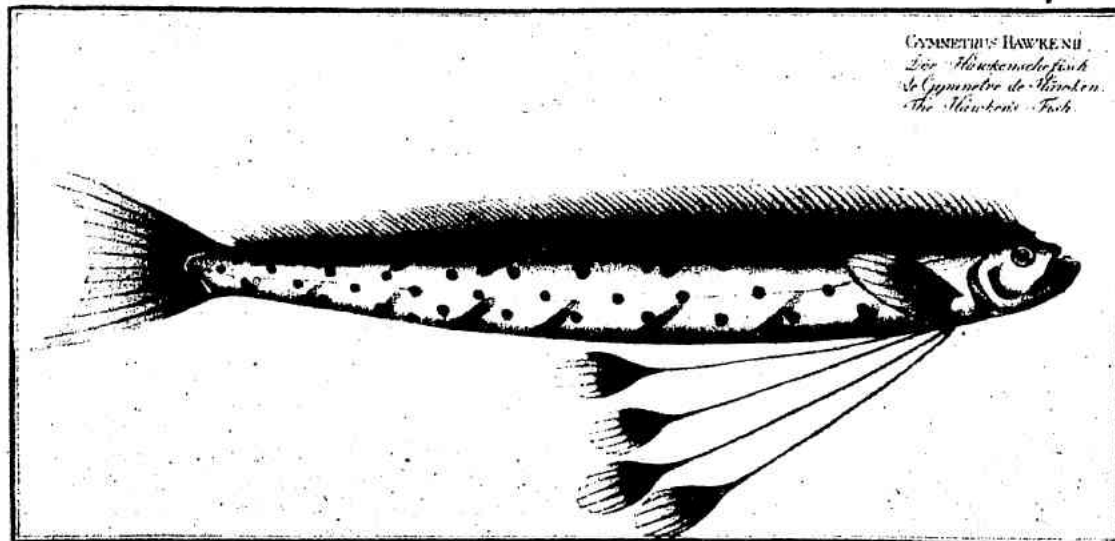
The Queensland Government has said it would use the "non-toxic" detergent corexit as a dispersant in the event of a blowout. Corexit was used in the Torrey Canyon disaster. It compounded the problem. After the disaster it was concluded that the detergents were more harmful to marine life (in particular phyto plankton on which coral lives) than crude oil.

In addition to the possibility of a blowout, drilling would certainly muddy the water about the drill site. On the basis of the objection that muddied water would prevent light from reaching coral polyps, mining wardens and Mines Minister Camm refused to allow limestone mining on Ellison Reef off Innisfail.

It is not enough for the Queensland Government to rely on the report of the Royal Commission on the subject. Its report was not unanimous. Contrary views were expressed in relation to whether drills should be allowed in certain waters adjacent to the reef or at all. The Royal Commission was unanimous in its recommendation for further research. Yet the director of the Australian Institute for Marine Science located at Townsville recently complained of lack of adequate funds and understaffing. It is clear from his statements that the ecology of the reef is not at present fully understood. Nor is the effect of oil fully understood. It would be imprudent to gamble with the Great Barrier Reef in the hope of finding oil. It is foolhardy to allow unlicensed tankers to ply the improperly charted passages through the reef. The Federal Government should declare the region a Marine National Park immediately to preserve its beauty for all Australians.

The Campus Environment Group meets every second week behind the Environment Centre. Everybody is welcome. For further information contact John Buchanan on phone 49 8371.

Andrew Burns.





The University administration has of late been taking a hostile attitude towards students and student representation.

Consider these examples:

It has consistently refused to give proper consideration to proposals to establish a second creche on the University campus. There is a desperate need for that creche. Instead of making suitable accommodation available, the university has suggested that part of the Old Lennox buildings be converted into a creche. Not surprisingly, the students presently living in Lennox were not consulted over the proposal, and have grave doubts as to whether the premises are suitable. The administration seeks to set student against student, rather than take positive action.

The ANU hosted a conference of University Governing Bodies, organised by the AVCC. Many universities included students in their delegations — but not A.N.U. I asked the Vice-Chancellor to obtain permission for at least one student from ANU to attend. He did not do so. Nevertheless I attended (unofficially), made some valuable contacts and gathered useful information from those attending: no thanks to the V.C. The actual proceedings, predicably, were hackneyed, tedious and inconsequential: the vice-chancellors and "senior" delegates enjoyed it immensely. I cannot speculate upon the impact the freely flowing food and alcohol had on the proceedings. Incidentally, I am unsure of the cost of the exercise — but I would conservatively estimate it at \$15,000; more if lost time, opportunity costs of participants, were taken into account.

Concurrently with the second day of the AVCC conference the university mounted a public relations exercise called an "information day". Some student organisations which provide services were listed in the booklet distributed: the Union and Sports. The Students' Association, R.S.A. and Law Society were omitted. Presumably prospective students shouldn't be contaminated by contact with anything outside the classroom on the commercial enterprise. The importance of the S.A. in solving "academic" problems relating to discrimination or unfair practices in assessment and classroom procedure cannot be understated. Our representation on Faculties and Board is one of the most important ways students can influence the way they are taught. Our office is a vital information and advice centre. Yet it was not included in the "information" day.

The Council meeting of Friday 13th was confronted with a paper (tabled at that meeting) wherein the Vice-Chancellor suggested that the S.A. and R.S.A. should be prohibited from making payments to A.U.S. What the Liberal C.P. government was unable, in conscience, to enact, the V.C. asked Council to effect. The whole matter will be considered at September's Council meeting: we hope it will not be pre-empted by government action. It was suggested that Council was taking a "responsible"

approach. Is it responsible to deny to the students here the benefits of membership of A.U.S. — education research, parliamentary lobbying, materials for women on campus, a national newspaper, cheap insurance and travel, contact with other student bodies, representation at international student gatherings, student cards and student concessions — benefits which the S.A. certainly could not provide for an amount equivalent to that of our A.U.S. affiliation fee? Is it responsible to prohibit student organisations from fulfilling their legal obligation to pay fees with respect to this year's and last year's affiliation? Is it responsible for Council to (effectively) disaffiliate the ANU Students' Association from the AUS, against the wishes of students at this university? Students *must* be affronted at Council's decision; we should oppose it and endeavour to demonstrate our opposition.

Is the world meant to be the way it is? That was the view of a 'concerned', vegetarian student, who used that view as justification for their (for grammar, see Woroni before last) lack of involvement in politics. Many students who once would have been out in the streets banning uranium and saving the whales have retreated into suburban (organic) household. Though they breathe poisoned air, use coal-fired electricity, and lead-based paints on their walls. But they drink herbal teas on Sundays, wear bright flowing clothes, and consider themselves AWARE! Bullshit. "Non-politicals" so called, those who withdraw from society, are not aware. They are dull, stupid people, willing to let the despoiling of the natural resources of the world go ahead, to let capitalism exploit the land. For every social problem there is a political solution! Should society improve, it will be because of political agitation (please read "Political" as encompassing more than "parliament"). Trendy veggie greenies will have made no difference. The world is NOT meant to be the way it is. Look at the way it is. Look at it. Look just at the Australian newspapers, limited a view though that might be. Who could possibly MEAN it to be the way it is? Is there some cosmic "meaner", fate, God or whoever? OR do our present circumstances result from human forces operating in a material environment? And if the latter (philosophically far more supportable, and in accord with available evidence) then are not the only means of change in the world political means?

Let us change the tone and subject. The more astute among us have noted the reappearance of *Bullsheet*, the weekly listing of events around the university. Clubs and Societies should publicise their activities in *Bullsheet*, anyone else may. A book is available at the S.A. Office wherein activities may be listed, with date, time and place (proving the long-held suspicion that the S.A. keeps a book on the likelihood of forthcoming events.).

A.U.S. is an active, important force in education lobbying. Anyone in doubt of this should consult Senate Hansard of June 5th, where A.U.S. is mentioned in Chris Puplick's speech on the reductions in education spending as a major lobbyist against reintroduction of fees. Now A.U.S. has had a Special Council, moved towards some structural changes in response to student criticism. A.U.S. has got itself together, is definitely going to be able to devote itself entirely to lobbying for student interests. We are asking the reconvened Special Council to support our rally and vigil on Budget Day. I have no doubt that it will. We can increasingly look to A.U.S. for support, information and advice.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of ANU Nutrition Society at
8pm Tuesday 7th Aug.

to discuss the running of the shop etc
to be held at 2 Somers Cres. Forrest.

A BUSH-WAVE ROCK NIGHT

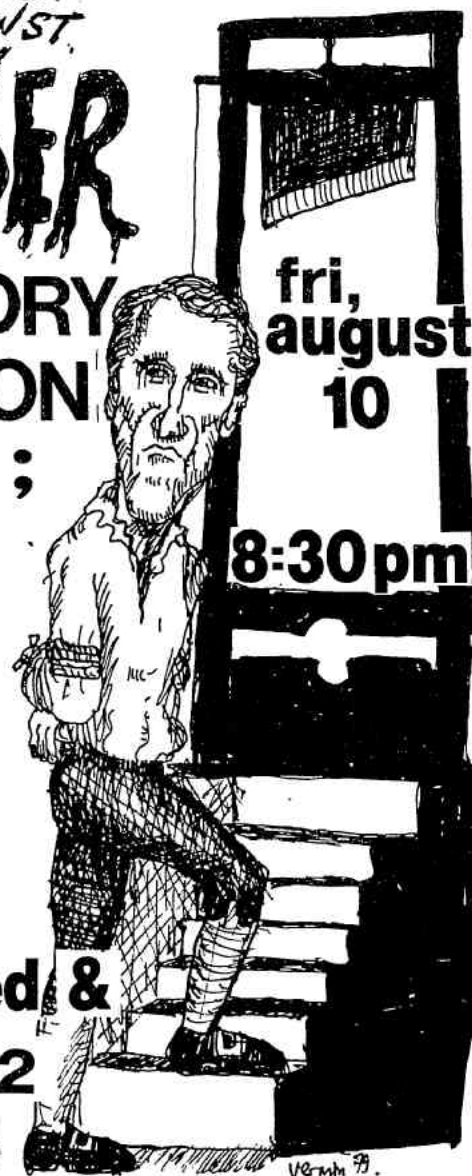
AGAINST
FRASER

REFECTORY
ANU UNION
THE BUSH ;
A JAR

AND.....
'THE WORD'
MYXO

(for the last time,
EVER!)

unemployed &
students \$2
others \$4



COUNCIL ELECTIONS

One of the most important elections which undergraduates are invited to vote in is soon to take place. Nominations are now being called for two undergraduate representatives on the Council of the University. Nominations will close on 31 July. Voting will take place in August and September by postal ballot.

What is Council?

Council is the supreme decision-making body within the University. It makes statutes and rules about courses, the General Service Fee paid by students, the awarding of degrees, the tariff levels in University student accommodation, and on all matters concerning the government of the University.

Who is a member of Council?

Council consists of a mixture of elected and appointed members, and persons who are members by virtue of their office in the University. They include members of Parliament, persons appointed by the Governor-General, academics representing the heads of Schools, the professorial staff, and the non-professorial staff. There are representatives elected by the general staff. There are two undergraduate representatives, the President of the Students' Association, and a research student.

The full membership is listed in the University Annual Report which is obtainable from the Readers' Adviser's desk in the Chifley Library.

How does Council operate?

Council meets every second month, that is, six times a year. On alternate months Standing Committee of Council meets. The undergraduate members of Council are not members of Standing Committee, but may attend and speak; but the President of the Students' Association is a full member.

The agenda papers for Council and Standing Committee, which are sent to members in advance of the meetings, are huge. There is some

interesting reading in them, however. They include the study leave reports of all members of staff.

The decisions Council make are usually made in exactly the terms of the recommendations in the papers presented to Council and included in the Agenda papers. This is a depressing fact. The ability of individual members to influence the course of decision-making is accordingly severely restricted.

Over the past year, however, the most fruitful debates have been those concerning student organisations and student fees. On these matters, members of Council have had strong and varied views, and the decisions that come from the meetings which consider them have been the result of a real debate of the issues.

The usual result, however, is that the Council approves what is put up to it by the officers of the University. It is the usual story: the elected representatives are controlled by the bureaucracy.

What can the undergraduate representatives do?

In debate at meetings of Council, the voices of students are only two among about 40. They are weak voices besides. Whereas most members of Council are on Council for about three years at a minimum, the students are only on for one. They have only six meetings, and unless they learn quickly and assert themselves early, the experience is gained too late. As soon as they learn the ropes, they are off.

In view of the short period the students are on the Council, they sit on few, if any, of the important Committees of Council. In 1979, one sat on only one committee. The other sat on another, but not by virtue of his office on Council. This is anomalous in view of the fact the students comprise the single largest group within the University. They are the reason for the existence of the School of Gen-

eral Studies.

Student representatives can also work outside Council meetings. This year representations have been made to the University on a number of matters. In all but one, they have been ignored. Greater attention has been called for in respect of landscape features and bicycle paths, but the calls have been quietly forgotten.

If a student is to be a vigorous representative, he is bound to be treated as an irritation by the University. But worse, as soon as he or she agitates for change, he or she is treated as an individual and not as a representative. Thus the force of the representations is greatly diminished.

The 1978 Election

The election of two students to Council last year was a travesty. Student apathy is a common feature of student politics, but in 1978 it sank to an all-time low. Such was the ignorance and lack of interest concerning Council that only two students nominated for the two vacant positions. Accordingly, they were elected unopposed. There was no ballot.

Such an election may have saved the University money, and have saved the candidates the trouble of campaigning, but it also robbed the students elected of any mandate to represent students. As it turned out, the two elected had differing views on some important matters, but neither could claim to be representing any particular body of opinion. They were on Council as individuals rather than representatives.

The 1979 Election

As a result of the poor interest shown in the 1978 election, the three undergraduates on Council asked the University to agree to certain changes in the manner in which the election is held.

In the past, all that has been enclosed about the candidates with the

ballot papers is *curricula vitae* of those standing. These include a list of everything the candidate has been on before. It is a very limited form of information about the candidates. Most people, on receipt of the ballot paper, have in the past put them straight in the bin. They have not wanted to support students for positions on more bodies.

This year, photos of candidates together with short policy statements limited to 250 words will be circulated with the ballot papers. This will give every voter the opportunity of knowing on what policies the candidates are standing. It may also indicate some acquaintance with those standing.

If voters do not like the look of the candidates, or don't like the policies of any of them, they can then put all the papers in the bin. At least they will have been given a more informed basis on which to vote than they have had in the past.

Candidates may also, of course, campaign in the pages of *Woroni*. But there are many students who never read *Woroni*. There are, in fact, few readers who get as far into an article as you, dear reader, have got into this one.

Nominations for forthcoming election

Nominations for the two positions which will fall vacant on 30 September this year were called on 16 July. Nominations close on 31 July. Official Notices will be on all notice-boards. Look out for them.

Those who have strong views on matters affecting students should consider standing for election. State your views. Make your promises. Seek your support. Make the 1979 election an interesting one. Give our representatives a real mandate for expressing a view to Council. Nominate for election to Council.

Jonathan Brown
1978/79 Undergraduate Member of Council.

more about the election

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

1. Give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of two members of the Council by the undergraduate students of the University.
2. Persons eligible to vote are the students of the University enrolled for study for degrees of Bachelor or for diplomas.
3. There are two seats to be filled, consequent upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr J.G. Brown and Mr P.G. Eliason on 29 September 1979. The members elected will hold office for one year from 30 September 1979.
4. I invite nominations of persons for election. In accordance with the provisions of the University Act, each person nominated must be a student of the Australian National University and have attained the age of 18 years.
5. The nominations must be made in writing by two persons qualified to take part in this election and must contain the written consent of the candidate to his nomination. Subject to this requirement no particular form of nomination is prescribed but

specimen nomination forms are available from my office.

6. Nominations must reach my office by 4.00pm on Tuesday, 31 July 1979. They should either be delivered to my office in the University, or posted to 'The Returning Officer, Australian National University, Box 4, Post Office, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600'. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed 'Council Nomination - Undergraduate Student'.
7. If there are more than two nominations a ballot will be necessary. Each person eligible to vote will be sent a voting paper and a notice setting out how the voter's preference is to be shown and prescribing a date and time by which voting papers must reach the Returning Officer.
8. A list of persons qualified to vote and the provisions of the University Act, Statute and Rules concerning elections may be consulted at Miss P.M. White's office, lower ground floor, Chancelry Annex.

G.E. Dicker
Registrar and
Returning Officer.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

There will be an Annual General Meeting of the A.N.U. Union's members on Tuesday 24 July, 1979 at 6pm in the Union's Meetings Room. For further information see the Noticeboards of the Union. All members welcome.

Graeme Gherashe
Chairperson, Union
Board of Management.

UNION BOARD OF MANAGEMENT ELECTIONS

Nominations have been called for the above elections. A ballot, if necessary, will be held in the Union Building from Tuesday 7th August 1979 to Friday, 10th August, 1979, between the hours of 11am and 6.30pm each day and at other places and times during this period as determined by the Returning Officer, Mr L.A.J. Sutherland.

All members of the Union are eligible to vote. If members wish to have a responsible Board who will look after their interests and manage the Union then they should vote. The Board is responsible for your Union's finances, plans, activities, commitments, etc. etc., so you as members should be interested in who you elect.

In brief, protect your interests VOTE!

Graeme Gherashe
Chairperson, Union
Board of Management

UNION DEVELOPMENTS

The last issue of Woroni (Vol.31, No.8) included an article 'Our Union - Big Business' by a Union member which gave figures, statements and projectives on the proposed Level I development of the Union. By the time the deadline for Woroni articles for that issue closed the writer of the 'Our Union - Big Business' article had heard of the following two Board resolutions -

Board Resolution 101/1979 - 'That the Union hold a referendum at the same time as the annual elections and that this referendum should ask if members are in support of the Level I Development or not. If in support they should state what they would like to see in the development. Furthermore, an open forum should be held on this topic prior to the election.'

Board Resolution 103/1979 - 'That provision be made for members stalls in the plans for the re-development of Level I if the development is to go ahead.'

Strange how someone who knows relevant information doesn't pass it on to members.

But to tell members more of what information has been gathered by the Board could be of assistance

to members in the referendum. Firstly the concept of developing the Level I of the Union was thought of some eighteen months ago. The then Board approached Jones Lang Wootton (property consultants) and Rider Hunt and Partners (Quantity Surveyors and Building Cost Consultants) to prepare a report on the possibilities in such a development.

They proposed that up to seven concession /shops areas could be build. They also made some recommendations as who could occupy these areas, however as has been expressed many times previously, this would be subject to members' demands. The cost of the development as outlined in the report Jones Lang Wootton submitted in November of last year (1978) was detailed as follows -

- Building works as advised by Rider Hunt and Partners - Quantity Surveyors (a)
- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. New entrance, removal of existing entrance and new windows | \$23,000 |
| 2. Modification of existing internal lay-out, new internal works and redecoration of common areas | 40,000 |
| 3. Modification to services | 4,400 |
| 4. Modification of external | |

paving and planting	6,500
	74,000
Fees on building works - allowing 12.5% on \$74,500 (b)	9,312
Leasing Fees (c.)	1,030
	\$84,842
say	\$85,000

Since then however it has been thought that a new entrance would not be needed, therefore drastically reducing A. 1, also the modification of external paving and planting A.4 would not be needed which would further reduce the total of \$85,000. However, with inflation, interest rates, etc. this figure could still be realistic and taken as a guide.

To finance such a development the Union would have two choices: 1 taking an independent loan to the existing loan that the Union already has or 2. using the Union's existing loan.

The return through rental as outlined by Jones Lang Wootton would be around \$21,000 p.a., a return on capital of approximately 25%, meaning that within five years the development would pay for itself. The type of concessions/shops which could be housed include a record ship, clothes shop, mini-

supermarket, second hand clothes/record exchange, bookshop, student employment, a building society, etc. plus of course the existing Union Ship, Second Hand bookshop and Nutrition Society Shop.

However as stated in Board Resolution 101/1979 the development is subject to what members would wish for and they can state this at the referendum which will be held from Tuesday August 7th to Friday August 10th 1979.

Finally, one point which members should consider is that over a long term period the money received from this type of development would not only cover itself but also apply additional income which can be used to keep membership fees down or use for future developments, such as an equipped Music Listening room.

Graeme Gherashe
Chairperson,
Union Board of
Management.

2XX — "ON THE ROXX"

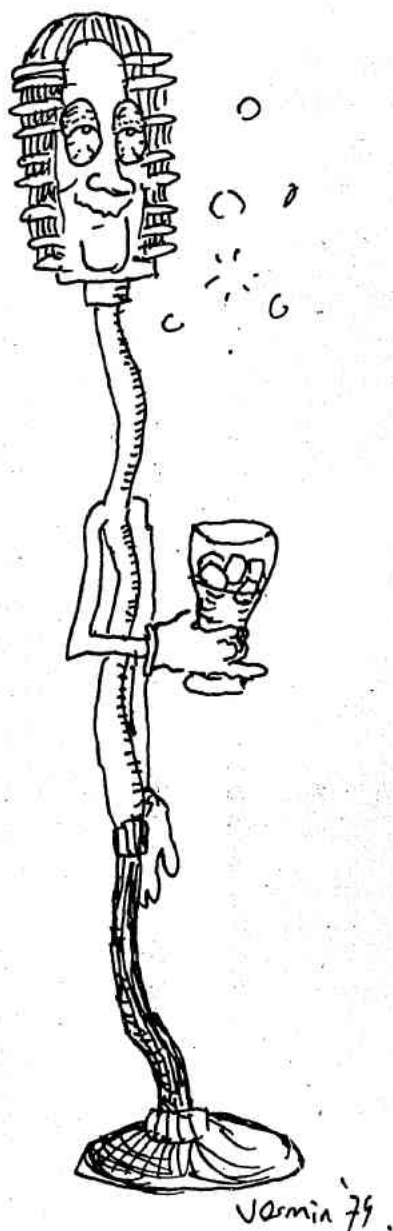
As is the plight of all Public Radio stations, the burden of financial viability is one that we all have to wear. Public Radio stations like 2XX receive no government funding and of course have no commercials and are forced to rely on their own resources to generate the required funds to remain on the airwaves. Subscriptions naturally form a major part of this income, but this is not enough to cover the exorbitant costs needed to maintain the station. And 1979 is the year in which 2XX must seek to establish and sustain activities that will generate a regular source of income and place itself in a position of financial security.

For that reason, four station volunteers decided to organize a "Gone with the Wind" type concert called "On the Roxx" that aims to duplicate, and indeed amplify the success of the DoubleXXtravanza that occurred on July 16 last year.

The choice of the name On the Roxx represents much more than just an obvious pun on the bankrupt and rock'n'roll, because we believe that in terms of the highly professional way in which this concert is being organized and promoted, the 'joke' exists entirely in our favour.

ON THE ROXX . . . THE MAIN ATTRACTIONS

MIDNIGHT OIL: One of the most original and innovative bands that Australia has ever produced, and perhaps the only such group to successfully maintain an aggressively uncompromising attitude to the music industry, and still gravitate into the big audience league. Midnight Oil's first major appearance in Canberra was at the XXTRAVANZA concert last year, and anyone who caught their performance will understand why we've brought them back. Incidentally, The Oil's second album, HEAD INJURIES will be available this month . . . so be prepared.



MI-SEX: A band of New Zealanders who arrived in Australia towards the end of last year and based themselves in Sydney. Within a few short months they commanded a reputation as the best new band in Australia. MI-SEX have recently released a stunning debut single called 'BUT YOU DON'T CARE', and their first album, GRAFFITTI CRIMES, will be available in mid July. For those of you who haven't yet seen the band, I can assure you that you'll be more than impressed.

MENTAL AS ANYTHING: The mentals come fully equipped with a classic repertoire of dancing material that will satiate your feet for a week. Their debut E.P., Mental As Anything 'PLAYS AT YOUR PARTY' was released at the beginning of this year on a small independent label with an initial pressing of about 500 copies. It was a brilliantly conceived and executed blend of classic '60's pop and inspired such an overwhelming interest in the English rock press that it was picked by a major English record company and given full release. ON THE ROXX will be The Mentals first major performance in Canberra and when you see them . . . you'll understand why we chose them to Play At Your Party. As an obscure rock critic said recently 'The Beatles may be dead, but Mental As Anything have the Pop Power to convince you that it really doesn't matter.' We're proud of you Fellas

DRESS: The colour theme for the evening is an outrageous Pink and Black because we want the crowd to match the posters and the balloons. So if your wardrobe permits please come in suitable attire. The best dressed pink and black people will score a prize for their aesthetic consideration so it's worth your effort. Oh, and incidentally, anyone who can find a pink Cadillac and park it in the foyer of the A.N.U. Union can name their reward. That's a promise

two love poems and a little pig

Love Poem 1

Proustean Delight

Break those chains of shade
and look through the window.
Drink the pale light of morn
falling among the trees,
and remember with me.

It is there. The infinite
is there whispering blood.

Millions have died,
but you can breathe
the solid sweetness of the lilies
and the sour emptiness of dewed grass.

A feathery throb tickles the sun
and legions of angels get angry
— some manners, by god! —
at the devilish grace of the wind.

O, my darling, where are we?
I think I loved you,
but your soft rebel breasts have fallen,
your lips have withered,
your eyes have drowned,
your hair is dead.
When? When, my love?

Clicking clocks,
dripping drops,
rustling shawls,
mad they go.

I cannot see you in the dark.
Come to this sill of dear hope,
come to the warmth of this last breeze,
come to tell me the last lie.
Come to feel the coldness of my death.

Love Poem 2

To My Thisbe

When you licked my neck
I felt needles of honey
sailing through my flesh
when you licked my neck.

With your feathery tongue
you tickled to life
the strings of a nostalgic song
with your feathery tongue.

Through your harmonious lips
an air of reeds flowed
that tamed wavelets in my me
through your harmonious lips.

Chips of a shattered moon,
not a lioness, alas,
killed your melody so soon
chips of a shattered moon.

O Thisbe, musician of my soul,
if only you plucked this lake
down to the depths of dawn,
O Thisbe, musician of my soul.



Little Pig



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